

MSU Clip Sheet

A sampling of recent articles of interest to Morehead State University

THE COURIER-JOURNAL, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 1, 1988

School-finance system struck down, opening way for vast changes

By CAROL MARIE CROPPER
Staff Writer

FRANKFORT, Ky. — A Kentucky judge who attended a four-room elementary with outdoor toilets yesterday handed down a ruling that could forever alter education in the state's poorest districts.

The ruling — hailed as "historic" and a "landmark decision" by supporters — was criticized by an opposing attorney as a way to reward school districts for incompetence.

Franklin Circuit Judge Ray Corns' ruling says the current system of financing schools is "unconstitutional and discriminatory" because it allows wide funding disparities between rich and poor districts.

But the ruling does not provide the final word on how to improve the system — leaving it unclear exactly what the ultimate impact will be. A committee will be appointed by June 15 to provide further study and propose remedies to Corns.

Those involved in Kentucky education yesterday said the ruling will almost certainly require millions more dollars unless Corns is willing to take from wealthier districts to help poor ones.

Legislators and educators mentioned such options as increasing a state fund to aid poor districts, changing the way the state divvies up school operating funds, and easing laws that make it difficult for local districts to raise taxes.

A tax on unmined minerals and increases in the income tax and sale tax — as well as simply shifting state funds to education from other areas — were also mentioned.

There was also talk of building in more accountability — especially from those who questioned the ruling. Poor districts should get politics out of the schools and relatives off the payrolls before the state pumps in more money, said William E. Scent, an attorney representing state officials against the suit.

The decision comes almost exactly two years after 66 poor school districts — calling themselves The Council for Better Education — sued state officials, contending the state's system of "common schools" did not live up to the Kentucky Constitution's requirement for an "efficient" system.

"Gross disparities" between the value of property in rich and poor districts made it virtually impossible for poor districts to tax enough to provide the same kind of education given children in wealthier areas, the suit contends.

A district without the factories, shopping centers and posh subdivisions found in wealthier districts would have to tax its poor residents at several times the property-tax rate placed on taxpayers in the wealthier districts to bring in the same dollars, the plaintiffs argued. The state has tried to alleviate some of the disparity through a system called "power equalization," which uses state money to help make up for differences the same tax will bring in in different districts. But the state has never met a funding goal for that program set in 1985, and a plan to set up a second fund to aid poor districts failed in the last legislative session.

Scent argued, however, that poor districts can raise their property taxes or impose other kinds of taxes, such as a utility tax. He also challenged the way some of the poorest districts manage their money — presenting evidence of districts with an abundance of cooks and bus drivers.

"While there is some mismanagement and waste in these districts," Corns ruled, "this has not contributed substantially to the property-poor districts' financial dilemmas. Even with better management and a total elimination of all waste, the poorer districts would still be substantially below the more affluent districts in monies available for education. . . ."

"Because of the wide variations in financial resources and disparities resulting in unequal educational opportunities, the system of financing common schools bears no rational relationship to the state's duty to provide an efficient system throughout the commonwealth."

Children attending the poorer districts suffer from limited course offerings, more poorly trained and poorly paid teachers, larger class sizes, and less money for supplies and library books, Corns said in his ruling, which also noted the children end up with lower achievement-test scores.

"Education is a fundamental right in the commonwealth," he said.

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"Kentucky's current method of school financing invidiously discriminates against a substantial percentage of the state's common school students on the basis of their place of residence," Corns ruled.

The decision was celebrated as a "landmark" by former Gov. Bert T. Combs, who represented the poor school districts and a handful of students listed as plaintiffs. "I think it's a historic decision, and I think it will have historic consequences."

State Superintendent of Public Instruction John Brock, as a former superintendent in property-poor Rowan County, was both a plaintiff and defendant in the suit. But he said his sympathies lie with the plaintiffs. "All this judgment has done is found what I believed all along."

The challenge, he said, will be to find the best way to remedy the inequities.

"The construction of a remedy must be undertaken with care and caution," Brock said. "A simple and immediate redistribution of state aid from wealthier districts to poorer districts would do greater harm than good."

An equitable remedy will likely require "substantial changes" in the way education is financed and action by the General Assembly and every local school board, he said.

"The best remedy will be one that, in the long run, provides sufficient resources to all school districts to meet the essential needs of all students," Brock said.

Senate President Pro Tem John "Eck" Rose and Speaker of the House Don Blandford are expected to meet with Scent tomorrow to discuss a final course of action. Other legislators said the decision should be appealed, if only to get a higher court ruling. Scent said he will recommend an appeal.

Gov. Wallace Wilkinson, another defendant, said he generally agrees with the concept in Corns' decision. "It's a problem we tried to address in a small way with our proposal for \$13 million for disadvantaged schools," he said, referring to a plan that failed in the 1988 session.

Wilkinson said, however, that he wants time to thoroughly review the decision before giving a more detailed reaction.

Kentuckians may pay higher taxes because of ruling in school funding suit

By Mary Ann Roser
and Jack Brammer

Herald-Leader staff writers

Kentuckians could end up paying higher taxes to improve poor schools because of a landmark court ruling yesterday that says the state's system of funding education is "unconstitutional and discriminatory."

The possibility of higher taxes was raised by some legislators, education leaders and others who reacted to the decision in a lawsuit brought by 66 school districts against state officials.

"Some of the changes will no doubt be uncomfortable for many people and will necessitate actions that are unpopular," Superintendent of Public Instruction John Brock said.

Brock and others said they could think of no way to remedy the problem of uneven funding in Kentucky's 178 school districts without raising more money. But any new taxes or major changes in school funding could take a year or longer to occur because the decision is likely to be appealed, state leaders said.

Franklin Circuit Judge Ray Corns said he would issue an order by June 15 appointing a "small select committee" to recommend remedies.

William Scent of Paducah, the attorney representing the state officials sued in the case, said he would recommend that his clients appeal after Corns' order is issued.

"I don't think this problem can be laid at the doorstep of the legislature," said Scent, who is representing legislative leaders and Gov. Wallace Wilkinson.

Wilkinson had no comment on the case or on whether he would appeal. Speaker of the House Donald Blandford, D-Philpot, said he would have an answer after reviewing the case with Scent this week.

Former Gov. Bert Combs, the attorney who represented the 66 districts, said the case was "a first for Kentucky."

"It is the first time a judge has held that education is a fundamental right in Kentucky, meaning that it is a constitutional right," he said.

Scent said he was "dumbfounded" by the ruling.

"The judge completely ignored our defense that some school districts have mismanaged their money," he said. "If the plaintiffs cleaned up their districts, they could have good schools."

'Educational malnutrition'

Corns disputes that argument.

"While there is some mismanagement and waste in districts, this has not contributed substantially to the property poor districts' financial dilemmas," Corns' ruling says.

"Even with better management and a total elimination of all waste, the poorer districts would be substantially below the more affluent districts in monies available for education, and the current state

formula does not and cannot make up the deficit."

Corns says the legislature is responsible. Laws passed in 1965 and 1979 limited what local districts could collect in property taxes. As a result, schools in "property poor" counties, or those that do not have a large property tax base, cannot compete with those in more affluent counties.

The state has tried to make up for that by giving the poorer districts more aid under the "power equalization program." But the 12-year-old program has never been fully funded and poorer districts cannot offer courses of the same quality or pay their teachers as much, according to the districts.

Corns agreed.

"Kentucky's current method of school finance invidiously discriminates against a substantial percentage of the state's common school students on the basis of their place of residence. This is an unnatural distinction with no reasonable relationship to the state's duty to provide all common school students with a substantially equal, free public education," Corns wrote.

Corns said he found that students in poorer districts tended to score lower on tests and had fewer high school courses to choose from, larger classes, poorer paid teachers and fewer supplies and materials.

"In a sentence, Kentucky's children and youth, especially those in the (66) districts, are suffering from an extreme case of educational malnutrition," Corns wrote.

Brock said the remedy was "likely to require substantial changes in the way education is financed and will require action by the General Assembly and by every local school board in Kentucky."

"Judge Corns' decision has made funding for elementary and secondary education the No. 1 issue in Kentucky for the next two or

three years," Brock said. "That presents all of us who are interested in education with the unique challenge and, of course, a unique opportunity."

Brock was superintendent in Rowan County when that district joined the other 65 in the suit. After he was elected state superintendent, he was automatically placed on the other side of the suit. His sympathies, however, remained with the 66 districts, and he told Corns he would not oppose the suit.

Brock said he would oppose any remedy that would involve taking from richer districts to give more to poorer ones.

Calls for higher taxes

Rep. Joe Clarke, chairman of the House Appropriations and Revenue Committee, and his counterpart in the Senate, Sen. Michael Moloney, D-Lexington, said the ruling would prompt calls for higher taxes. Both have been saying for several years that Kentuckians are undertaxed.

"This ruling will give more impetus to higher taxes but the state needs more money regardless to carry out its programs," said Clarke, D-Danville.

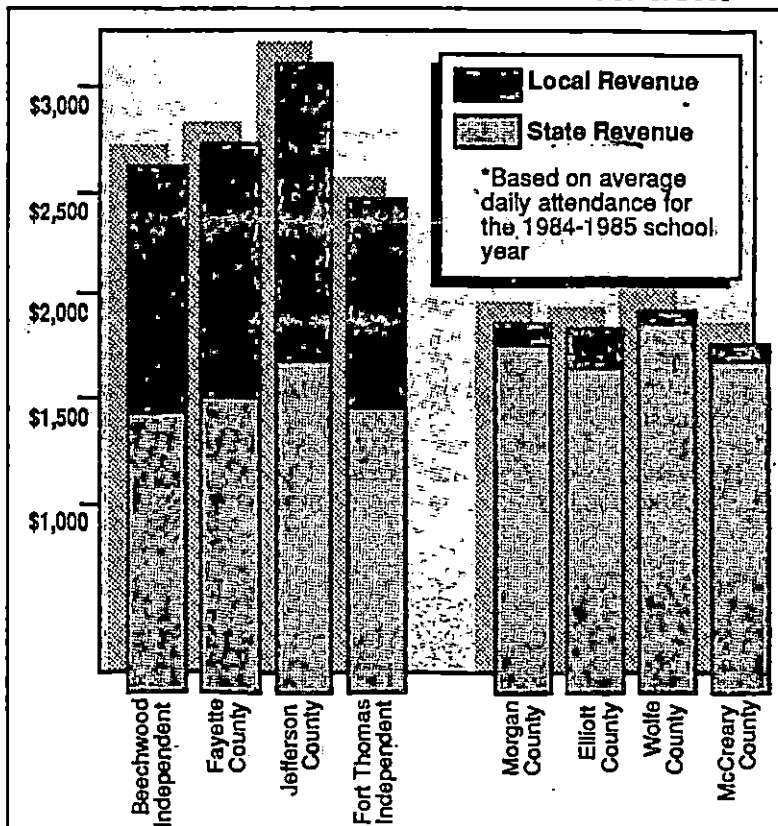
Rep. Roger Noe, D-Harlan, chairman of the House Education Committee predicted that some legislators would embrace the ruling "as a means to vote for more money for schools, even raising taxes, and letting them say the judge made them do it."

Noe said he would like to see a special legislative session address the ruling but doubted there would be one soon.

"I would encourage legislative leaders not to appeal the decision

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Revenue available for each student*



Source: Kentucky Department of Education

Herald-Leader/Chuck C

COURT RULING (Cont'd)

but I believe they will," he said. "It's more likely that this issue will be handled in the 1990 General Assembly."

Moloney said he hoped the case would be appealed to the state Supreme Court to make the decision "far more definitive."

Superintendents in several of the 66 districts praised the decision.

William C. Wesley, superintendent of Harlan Independent schools, called it "very much justified."

"We try to provide for our students as best we can but the necessary resources are just not there," he said.

The school district, with 1,153 students, has an operating budget of \$2.6 million.

Dayton Superintendent Jack Moreland is chairman of the Council for Better Education, the non-profit corporation made up of 66 school districts that filed the suit.

"We're delighted the ruling went in our favor and we want to make sure it's implemented correctly," he said.

"... It's inevitable the citizens of Kentucky will have to pay more tax dollars."

But Clarke said a major question left unanswered by the ruling was how much money is enough for Kentucky's schools.

"It looks like to me the judge is using an old legislative gimmick to tackle a problem — name a committee," Clarke said. "The most

interesting part is left to come — the committee's work."

Wade Mountz, chairman of the Prichard Committee for Academic Excellence, said he was pleased by the ruling and eager to see what the committee would recommend.

"I think we have the stage set for some pretty exciting times," he said. "I think it could change the course of history in Kentucky."

But he and others said that if poorer districts got more money, they must be held more accountable for spending it wisely.

Corns said he looked at a similar landmark case in West Virginia while reviewing this case and was influenced by it. In West Virginia, the poor districts also won and the state was required to revamp its funding system. A committee was formed to come up with a master plan to improve education.

"We've still got a long way to go," Corns said yesterday. "This is just the beginning of the beginning."

Corns, a former attorney at the Kentucky Department of Education, said he retained jurisdiction of the case because "I think you have a duty to give them some sense of direction."

He said he did not know who would be appointed to the committee or how long he would give the committee to complete its work.

Possible ways school funding could change

The decision in yesterday's school funding lawsuit could result in higher taxes to pay for education and other changes in the way the state supports its schools.

Here are some possibilities suggested by state and local officials:

- The General Assembly could pass a statewide tax, such as an increase in the sales tax, with the money going toward education. That is not likely to occur immediately, however.

- The General Assembly could make it easier for local districts to impose taxes by changing some state laws.

- The legislature could do a combination of both of the above.

- The legislature could repeal House Bill 44, which limits growth in property taxes collections to 4 percent a year. Attempts to go above the 4 percent limit now are subject to a voter recall.

- The state could increase the amount of money under the "power equalization" program, which provides additional state aid to schools in poorer districts. To do that, the state would have to find additional money, either by increasing taxes, taking more from richer school districts or cutting elsewhere in the state budget.

THE COURIER-JOURNAL, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 1, 1988.

Officials say school ruling could mean tax increases, controls on local districts

By AL CROSS
Staff Writer

FRANKFORT, Ky. — Yesterday's court decision striking down Kentucky's school-finance system could mean as much to the state as the case that outlawed segregated schools meant to the nation.

That was how Kentucky's most eminent historian and a state legislator saw the ruling of Franklin Circuit Judge Ray Corns in a lawsuit filed by 66 underfinanced school districts.

"Others did not go quite that far, but agreed that the ruling did not surprise them and that it 'opens the gate for rethinking our whole educational structure,' as historian Thomas D. Clark put it.

"This could provide a catalyst for broad educational reform," said Sen. Ed O'Daniel, D-Springfield.

Clark said Corns "is following pretty much the same pattern that the (U.S.) Supreme Court followed in *Brown vs. Board of Education*," the landmark 1954 decision that found "separate but equal" schools for white and black students unconstitutional.

At issue in this case are rich and poor school districts — whose finances depend in large part on the total value of taxable property in each district.

In both cases, a court found the students were unconstitutionally deprived of equal protection under the law.

"There's a direct analogy," said Sen. David Williams, a Burkesville Republican who represents a seven-county area with generally poor school districts.

In both cases, he said, "We had an identifiable class of people who had been waiting for what seemed like an eternity for equal educational opportunity. The legislature and the executive branch failed to provide that opportunity, and it was incumbent on the court to protect their constitutional rights."

Clark said, "I see this as one of the real landmarks in Kentucky educational history, because it more or less reads the riot act to the General Assembly and the governor."

The impact of Corns' ruling is uncertain, because he has yet to say what the state must do to make its school-finance system constitutional, and whatever final ruling he makes is a prime candidate for appeal.

But if the decision stands, and "if the legislature and the people are willing to buckle up and say we're not going to tolerate the situation that's brought us to such a low level," the case could mean as much to the state as *Brown vs. Board* did to the nation, Clark said.

"Buckling up," to Clark and other education advocates, means more state taxes and stronger controls on local school officials who spend the money — such as laws requiring higher local taxes, limiting hiring of relatives, encouraging consolidation of districts and requiring some county school board members to be elected countywide.

Corns' preliminary ruling does not suggest that he will require management changes, but "the whole spectrum of the school system and school boards will be looked at real closely" if taxes are raised, said Senate President Pro Tem John "Eck" Rose, D-Winchester.

O'Daniel said, "There is a serious question in the minds of a lot of people about the capability to use the money wisely of some of the administrations of the counties that have the greatest need."

Rose said he did not expect a move to amend the constitution to circumvent the decision, unless it was to guarantee that local districts could keep whatever tax revenue they raise on their own.

The remedy most often mentioned yesterday was more money for the "power-equalization" program, which funnels state money to property-poor districts, combined with increases in the minimum tax rate to get the extra money.

But some districts have so little wealth that "we as a state are going to have to assume the responsibility for some of these districts," said Ken Johnstone, executive director of the Kentucky Association of School Administrators.

Clark said the legislature should consider merging poor districts into regional agencies and should repeal

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the 1979 law that makes annual increases of more than 4 percent in revenue from existing property subject to recall by voters.

Education advocates say the law has hamstrung school districts, but legislators have been loath of tinkering with it because of the political implications. Regional districts could be even more controversial.

But if the ruling stands, Clark said, legislators "have something they can go to their constituents with."

Several people said the ruling also offers Gov. Wallace Wilkinson an ideal opportunity to drop his stand against higher taxes.

"I think he can ethically say that the courts are now placing the onus on the legislature and the governor, and he is fulfilling the mandate of the courts," said David Richart, executive director of Kentucky Youth Advocates.

Some were unsure about Corns' plan to name a "select committee" to recommend guidelines for making the system constitutional.

"I kind of wonder if he's not delegating his authority inappropriately," said Rep. Joe Clarke, D-Danville. "Who you put on the committee could have a hell of a bearing on the end result."

David Allen, president of the Kentucky Education Association, said he is pleased with the ruling because it could mean more money for schools. He also said the KEA should be represented on the committee.

Sen. Nelson Allen, a Bellefonte Democrat who is chairman of the Senate Education Committee, said Corns' panel should be "made up of dedicated educators from all over the state, and not elitists."

More aid for poor districts? Sure, but link the money to less politics in schools

It's not yet official, but it looks as if the state will have to come up with more money for schools in Kentucky's poorer counties.

That would be the effect of a ruling by Franklin Circuit Judge Ray Corns. In a suit brought by a number of undersupported school districts, Corns found that the present system of school finance violates the state constitution.

The decision is sure to be appealed, but there is little reason to expect that it will be reversed. It's hard to dispute the contention that there's something fundamentally wrong with a system that produces such wide disparity in the resources available to local school districts.

Assuming that Corns' decision isn't overturned, Gov. Wallace Wilkinson and the legislature will have to figure how to reduce the present inequities in school financing. No matter what the details of such an arrangement, it will boil down to this: The state will take money paid by taxpayers in more affluent counties and spend it on schools in poorer counties.

There is no reason for legislators from more affluent counties to oppose such an arrangement. Better schools are a prerequisite for a stronger state economy. Taxpayers in the state's richer counties can either help pay the costs of better schools now, or they can help pay the costs of high unemployment and poverty later.

But that doesn't mean legislators

should just appropriate money and go home. They should be leery of pouring money into the state's poorer school districts without demanding some fundamental changes in the way those districts operate.

In many poorer counties, school systems operate as political patronage machines first and as educational systems second. Nepotism and favoritism are standard procedure. Bus drivers, janitors, even teachers are hired and fired for political reasons.

In many of these same counties, property taxes are not efficiently collected. And property tax rates remain low, despite recent state-imposed minimum rates.

Correcting the imbalance in school finances provides the legislature with an unprecedented opportunity to end these practices. Additional money for poorer school districts should be tied to a mandatory end to politics in the schools, to better tax collections, to higher local property taxes.

This would give the state's taxpayers some assurance that their money was being put to good use. Taxpayers in Lexington and other more affluent areas should be willing to pay for better education throughout the state. But it seems reasonable to offer them some assurance that their money is really buying better education for Kentucky's children, not disappearing down the drain of school board politics.

Rural communities to again reap benefits of funding for fine arts

By VIRGINIA-ANN WHITE
Independent News Writer

MOREHEAD — In rural Elliott County this spring, many area school children experienced the magic of live professional theatre for the first time.

In Magoffin County, for one day earlier this month, the halls of a community center were transformed into a gallery for an exhibit of oil paintings.

Those are two of several eastern Kentucky communities that are reaping the benefits of seed money from a state grant to set up local arts organizations.

Known as the Eastern Kentucky Arts Consortium, several communities last year received a portion of a \$3,500 grant to bring in a fine arts program.

That grant has been renewed for the 1988-89 fiscal year, beginning July 1, said Adrian Swain, coordinator of EKAC and art curator at Morehead State University.

Funds for the program come from the Kentucky Arts Council, a division of the state's Department of the Arts. The current fiscal year was the initial round for the program, said Swain.

The idea behind the grant is to boost existing community arts councils or help form such councils

in communities that don't have them.

To accomplish that, Swain goes into a community to present information on the grant to interested sponsors.

"I'm not going in there and saying 'you need to have this.' I have some options in mind, but I let them define what they want," he said.

This past year, Swain worked with a variety of groups. In Morgan County, the Foothill Artists received a portion for their programs, and the group sponsoring the Jackson (County) Rendezvous in McKee received funds to bring traditional musical performers to that event.

Swain's favorite examples of what the consortium can do, however, are in Elliott and Magoffin counties.

In Elliott, because there was no arts council, the Sandy Hook Lions Club volunteered as the sponsoring organization to bring in two productions by the Lexington Children's Theatre.

Those performances probably would not have been possible without the grant.

"There is so much need in a county as poor as Elliott County. ... Food, eyeglasses. ... How could we

have suggested raising money for an arts project with the basic needs unmet?", said Jimmy Whitt, president of the Sandy Hook Lions Club.

Whitt said his group is hoping to obtain more state funds to bring in another live production this year.

In Magoffin County, word got back to Swain that a resident there, Nola Johnson, might be interested in working with the project.

She and volunteers organized a Spring Arts Festival, which took place May 14. It included an exhibit, a portrait demonstration by two area artists, and writers' workshops conducted by two eastern Kentucky authors.

Johnson said about 50 people came to the day-long event.

"At least we had a chance to get together and kick around some ideas," she said.

At the gathering, about 16 participants expressed interest in forming an arts council for the county. The group plans to meet again in June.

Swain said money for the coming fiscal year will not be allocated to projects before July 1. He said he is hoping to spread the grant among at least five communities, with the same goal as the previous year — to promote arts and community cultural enrichment.

LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 1, 1988

3 counties in E. Kentucky still without school chiefs

By Lee Mueller
Eastern Kentucky bureau

Here it is June and three Eastern Kentucky counties with histories of school-system turbulence still don't know who their superintendents will be in July.

Such circumstances are surprising, in a way, because the political-educational climate in Floyd, Martin and Wolfe counties recently has been calm.

The situation is a little different in Wolfe County, where Superintendent Charles McQuinn, who was appointed in January, has taken himself out of the running.

But in Floyd and Martin counties, the jobs of two superintendents who recently helped lead their systems out of turmoil apparently are in jeopardy. The contracts of Floyd County's Ray Brackett and Martin County's Orville Blankenship expire June 30, and neither has been rehired.

The developments have leaders of some citizens education groups shaking their heads.

"I don't think they can stand to prosper," said Karen Marcum of Prestonsburg. "It seems every time they move forward a little, just a

little, something like this happens and they start sliding backward again. It makes you wonder."

The Floyd County school board chairman, Dr. James D. Adams, said the board probably would decide at tonight's meeting whether to extend Brackett's contract or hire someone else.

Orville Duff, a Floyd board member, said that several people wanted the post, but that the competition seemed to be between Brackett and Assistant Superintendent Ron Hager.

Brackett was appointed superintendent in 1985 after E.P. "Pete" Grigsby resigned, citing pressure from state education officials. Hager was acting superintendent last year during Brackett's heart surgery.

In Martin County, the school board last month rejected 3-2 a motion to extend Blankenship's contract. The deciding vote was cast by Blankenship's brother-in-law, board member Glen Morris Booth of Beauty.

Booth said last month that the board probably would take another vote on extending Blankenship's contract Monday. But he declined to say whether he would reconsider his vote.

Blankenship, 48, became Martin County's third superintendent in two years in 1985 after Sheldon Hardin stepped down, citing a rift with the school board. Hardin had replaced Dan Branham, who served as superintendent from 1977 until he was fired in 1983.

In 1985, the board agreed to pay Branham a \$140,000 out-of-court settlement in a federal lawsuit after a circuit court judge ruled he had been fired for political reasons.

In Wolfe County, McQuinn's successor will be the system's third superintendent in the past year.

McQuinn replaced Richard Jett in January. Jett had replaced C. Tony Collins in July after a school board election swung the board majority against Collins.

Changing superintendents rapidly is not unprecedented in Wolfe County, which had three school chiefs in the first six months of 1983.

McQuinn, 51, said that he was asked by the Wolfe board to apply for the job, but that he decided against it because he plans to retire within about a year.

Wolfe board Chairman Donna Maddox of Campton said that five or six people had applied.

The Wolfe board meets Friday. "Whether we'll do it (hire a superintendent) this week, I'm not sure," Mrs. Maddox said.

Alice Lloyd co-founder 'Miss Jane' Buchanan dies

By WILLIAM KEESLER
Staff Writer

June Buchanan, the wealthy New York woman who came to Eastern Kentucky on vacation nearly 70 years ago and stayed the rest of her life to found schools and train leaders, died yesterday at the age of 100.

Buchanan, co-founder of Alice Lloyd College along Caney Creek in Knott County,

was widely praised by educators, former colleagues and students as a dedicated visionary who dramatically improved education in the mountains and inspired hundreds of young people to develop their abilities so they could help improve the region.

"The region is much better off that she passed our way," said Robert M. "Mike" Duncan, president of Inez Deposit Bank in Martin County and a member of the Alice Lloyd Board of Trustees.

Another board member, Dr. Lowell D. Martin, a graduate of Alice Lloyd and Buchanan's personal physician, said she died about 6:30 a.m. yesterday at Our Lady of the Way Hospital in Martin. She had been hospitalized for more than a week with a bout of pneumonia that proved too strong for her weakened heart, Martin said.

He said she died in her sleep after praying and reciting some of her favorite poetry.

"Miss June was like a mother to me, and as far as I'm concerned, the sparkle is gone from Caney Creek," Alice Lloyd President Jerry C. Davis said. However, "She will live on through the lives of those that she influenced" to become leaders.



Buchanan

Buchanan, of Moravia, N. Y., was nearly 30 and attending Wellesley College when she visited the Caney Creek area on horseback in 1919 and fell under the spell of Alice Geddes Lloyd, a stern Bostonian about twice her age who had started a community center and school on the creek three years earlier.

Former Alice Lloyd College President William S. Hayes said Buchanan became Lloyd's "right arm" — and in essence her legs. Lloyd, who had been crippled by illness, spent most of her time close to the center, in an area that became the town of Pippa Passes. Buchanan, who usually was called "Miss June," would venture out on horseback or muleback to recruit teachers and students.

Hayes said the two women started about 100 grade schools and 15 high schools in Eastern Kentucky, many of which have

been incorporated in public-school systems.

"The most important thing that she did was to make education available to so many boys and girls from that region," said Lyman V. Ginger, former state superintendent of public instruction and former dean of the University of Kentucky's College of Education.

Troy R. Eslinger, president emeritus of Lees College in Jackson, Ky., said, "She demonstrated just a consummate concern for the development of people, especially through education." Said John B. Stephen-

son, president of Berea College, "She was all her life a symbol of educational progress."

She also was a symbol, he said, "of a longstanding tradition of people moving into the region from the outside to bring light. I think she's an example of the best kind — one whose light was sought and accepted."

In 1924, Lloyd and Buchanan turned the school on Caney Creek into Caney Junior College. It later became a four-year college. The college provided a virtually free education to poor Appalachian students by allowing them to work their way through school.

Lloyd and Buchanan imposed a strict dress code and drilled their students in the social graces. They stressed public speaking and the ability to think on one's feet. They also constantly focused on the need to have a purpose in life, to work hard and to return to the mountains and contribute — as lawyers, doctors, teachers and other community leaders.

Buchanan "wanted you to come back here," said one who did, Knott County physician and former Democratic gubernatorial candidate Grady Stumbo. "Go out and get the best education you could get, do the very best you could, but come back here to practice your profession."

"She pushed us to aim higher than any of us would have thought to aim otherwise."

Stumbo, who attended the college immediately after it was renamed in memory of Alice Lloyd after her death in 1962, said Buchanan forced him to consider "lofty ideas" that he probably would never have been exposed to otherwise.

Buchanan frequently quoted hymns and the writings of Robert Browning, Rudyard Kipling and William Shakespeare in impromptu talks at the campus dining hall (nicknamed the "Hunger Din"), at trustee meetings or in letters to donors. College officials said she sometimes wrote her own poetry in fundraising letters, which she continued to send out until shortly before her death.

When she died, she was a member of the college board of trustees, president of the Caney Creek Community Center and mayor of Pippa Passes.

The college alumni center, an on-campus school for children in grades kindergarten through 12 and a medical center in nearby Hindman were named for her. She received honorary doctorates from Alice Lloyd in 1982 and from Morehead State University in 1983.

Her survivors include a sister, Cherry Thomson of Syracuse, N. Y.

Visitation is from 9 a.m. to 2 p.m. today at Cushing Hall at the college. A brief and simple funeral, which is to include the reading of a letter she left addressed "Dear Alice Lloyd College Family," is at 2 p.m. at Cushing Hall. She is to be buried next to Lloyd on a hillside overlooking the campus.

Knott Funeral Home in Hindman is in charge of arrangements.

MSU Clip Sheet

A sampling of recent articles of interest to Morehead State University

THE COURIER-JOURNAL, THURSDAY, JUNE 2, 1988

School-finance ruling spurs meeting today of legislative leaders

By CAROL MARIE CROPPER
Staff Writer

FRANKFORT, Ky. — Will there be an appeal? Can there be an appeal?

What exactly must be changed? And how? Who will decide?

Those questions swirled yesterday in the aftermath of Tuesday's dramatic ruling declaring Kentucky's system of financing schools unconstitutional.

Franklin Circuit Judge Ray Corns handed down the historic decision, calling for changing the way the state pays for public education.

The existing method, he said, does not provide for the constitutionally required "efficient system of common schools" because it allows for wide variations in financial resources and unequal educational opportunities between rich and poor districts.

One of the first questions to arise is whether the ruling will be appealed — and if it can be appealed now.

Legislative leaders, who seem to be the most likely candidates to file such an appeal, plan to meet today with their attorney, William E. Scent. Scent said he will recommend appealing.

But former Gov. Bert T. Combs, who represented poor districts in the suit that resulted in the ruling, questioned whether an appeal is possible because cases generally cannot be appealed until there is a final order.

Corns specified in the ruling that he retains jurisdiction in the case and will enter further guidelines later. The ruling does not say it is final and appealable.

An attorney can file a writ of prohibition with the Court of Appeals asking the higher court to keep Corns from enforcing his order — on the grounds that enforcement would do irreparable harm and that the ruling is somehow wrong.

Or the attorney can file a writ of mandamus asking the appeals court to declare the ruling final and appealable.

Scent said that he believes the case can be appealed, but that if there is a problem he will ask that the ruling be made final.

Other questions focus on the committee Corns said he will name and the guidelines his ruling says will be developed with the help of that committee.

Corns' ruling says only that he will appoint a "small select committee" no later than June 15. That panel, he said, will review information, consult with school-finance experts and propose remedies for deficiencies in the system. After receiving the report, Corns will adopt a master plan to guide the legislature and state government.

Corns said that he expects the committee to report to him before year-end and he will rule "within a reasonable time."

Corns specifically mentioned an example set in West Virginia, where a similar ruling was handed down in 1981.

There a committee of 99 state education officials, local school board members and officials, teachers, parents, businesspeople and legislators turned out a 300-plus-page plan in three months, said Jim Smith, a West Virginia education official who served on the committee.

In Kentucky, the panel will have fewer than 10 members, Corns said.

The state superintendent in West Virginia was part of that effort and Kentucky Superintendent of Public Instruction John Brock is a likely candidate for participation here. Some of the expert witnesses who testified in the case were also mentioned as possible panel members.

In the West Virginia case, in which the ruling came after an earlier decision had already been appealed and sent back to the lower court, the circuit judge studied the committee's plan for about four months. Then he "embellished it and made a couple of changes" and entered it as his final order in March 1983, Smith said.

The document went into great detail about the kinds of educational services that should be provided across the state, Smith said.

It also spells out what courses should be offered, what students should learn at various grades, how large classes should be and what qualifications teachers should have, he said.

One thing the plan does not do is tell the West Virginia legislature how to get the money to pay for the package.

"Instead of telling them what taxes to raise, we just said, 'Here's what we need and here's how much we think it will cost,'" Smith said.

That is typical in such cases, said Richard Salmon, an education professor at Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University and an expert on school finance. Some judges recommend a new method for doling out state education funds, but he said he has never seen one in which the judge calls for specific tax increases. "That would be something judges hate to do and legislators resent..."

Combs also said he doubts a judge can order a legislature to raise taxes.

He said he does hope Corns' order specifies that the dollars needed be new dollars and said the committee might send some signals about where the legislature could look for additional tax money. "I think they are talking about new money — not a more equal division of what we already have."

The price tag for a "thorough and efficient system" for West Virginia's system in 1983 was \$1.3 billion, Smith said. Almost \$900 million of that amount, he said, would have gone for new school facilities.

Seven years later, that has not been spent.

The financially strapped state has scraped together \$30 million to help make up the difference between teacher salaries in rich and poor districts, he said. And the state school board has ordered a number of education improvements.

But attempts to raise local property taxes to the same level across the state and base those taxes on updated property appraisals have failed, he said. So have legislative efforts to pass other tax increases for schools.

The West Virginia ruling set no timetable for coming into compliance with the new standards, Combs said.

He said he hopes Kentucky's does.

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Wilkinson's PAC to seek support for his programs

Move apparently is a first for a governor of Kentucky

By Cindy Rugeley
Herald-Leader political writer

FRANKFORT — In what may be a first in Kentucky, Gov. Wallace Wilkinson's political action committee will be used to take his message to the public and rally support for his programs.

The PAC — Kentuckians for a Better Future — has hired a \$35,000-a-year executive director to raise money and administer its resources. Wilkinson apparently will use it in a way in which a PAC has never been used by a Kentucky governor.

On Tuesday, a press release was issued saying that the PAC had hired James Parsons as its executive director. Parsons will leave his job with state auditor Bob Babbage on June 20 to begin working with the PAC.

Parsons said yesterday that the PAC would be used to "promote the programs that the governor advocates and proposes." He said those programs would be "whatever issues the governor sees as important."

Parsons said he did not know whether the PAC would be used to support creation of a statewide lottery or to support only issues that were on the ballot.

No record could be found of any previous political action committee formed by a Kentucky governor to raise money while he or she was in office.

Governors have, however, formed committees that were used to support particular ballot issues. For instance, a committee was formed in 1986 to support a constitutional amendment favored by then-Gov. Martha Layne Collins. The amendment concerned the appointment rather than election of the state superintendent of public instruction. The committee was abolished after the issue was defeated.

Parsons said that his first task would be to determine what PACs in Kentucky could do legally.

"My job is primarily the administration of the PAC, to make sure it is done legally, ethically and properly," Parsons said.

He said the PAC would not be used in races against incumbent legislators.

Parsons said that his salary was in the \$35,000-a-year range and that he would find office space soon for the PAC's operations.

The PAC already has about \$500,000, a figure that dwarfs that the amount held by most political action committees in the state.

Parsons said he did not know of any political action committee in Kentucky that had hired a executive director and that he did not know of any previous governor who had formed a committee outside of state government to support his or her programs.

"It's commonplace in Washington," he said.

Parsons said that raising money also would be part of his job.

"I will not directly solicit people who do business with the state," Parsons said. However, he said he probably would not know whether the people he contacted had state contracts.

Traditional contributors to gubernatorial campaigns in Kentucky are architects, engineers, contractors and lawyers who are beneficiaries of non-bid state contracts.

Parsons was former executive director of the Kentucky Society of Professional Engineers. He would not comment on whether contributions would be sought from engineers.

"I will not be having any regular contract with officials of the administration who now administer contracts," Parsons said. He said he didn't know whether he would be in direct contact with the governor.

Parsons said he was hired by the PAC's board of directors and had not yet spoken with Wilkinson.

Parsons acknowledged that the activities of the PAC could leave the impression that he and Wilkinson were trying to raise large sums of money and push programs through the legislature.

"I'm sure somebody will think that. I don't see it that way at all," Parsons said. He said that he had worked with legislators for three years and that most of them knew he was not likely to use forceful tactics.

"I think PACs are a legitimate way for public officials to tell their story in their own way and to promote their programs," Parsons said.

He said he did not know how much money the PAC would raise.

Floyd board hires new superintendent

Staff, wire reports

PRESTONSBURG — The Floyd County school board last night hired Ronald Hager of David as the county's new schools superintendent.

In a 4-1 vote, the board rejected the nomination of superintendent Ray Brackett and hired Hager, an assistant Floyd County superintendent. Brackett was appointed to the post in 1985 after former Superintendent E.P. "Pete" Grigsby resigned, citing pressures from state education officials.

LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY.,

Maysville mayor likely to soon leave intensive care

Northeastern Kentucky bureau

Maysville Mayor Harriett Cartmell, injured in a car accident last week, is expected to be moved out of the intensive care unit of a Cincinnati hospital soon, her son said yesterday.

Ms. Cartmell, 67, has fractures of her skull, nose, cheek and ankle and a bruised heart, said her son, Holton Cartmell.

She was listed in fair condition at University Hospital last night. He said she might remain in the hospital another two weeks.

"Her spirits are typically good. She said she's in no discomfort although I'm sure she is in some," said Cartmell, the oldest of three children.

Her station wagon struck a utility pole in a single-car accident about 12:20 a.m. May 26 in Maysville.

Ms. Cartmell, who garnered national publicity earlier this year when she said marijuana should be made legal, was driving home from a party in Augusta when the accident occurred. She also had driven twice to Cincinnati that day for Red Cross meetings, he said.

Cartmell said his mother might have fallen asleep while driving.

THE COURIER-JOURNAL, THURSDAY, JUNE 2, 1988

Glasgow honors WKU chief

GLASGOW, Ky. — An overflow crowd of more than 300 people attended an appreciation dinner for Western Kentucky University President Kern Alexander Tuesday at at Barren River State Park. The banquet, sponsored by Barren County officials, culminated Dr. Kern Alexander Day declared

by Mayor Charles Honeycutt to praise his efforts in creating the WKU Center at Glasgow.

The center, which officially opened this spring, was the subject of controversy when Alexander announced plans to house a satellite campus in Glasgow. Keynote speaker Tom Emberton said, however, that the move reflected a commitment made by Alexander to make WKU more available to the people.



Alexander

"Here was a man with vision and a grasp of some of the problems of education in Kentucky and ability to implement those ideas," said Emberton, an Edmonton attorney and former WKU regent.

Alexander said WKU will fulfill its contract for the Glasgow center after he leaves next month to

MSU Clip Sheet

A sampling of recent articles of interest to Morehead State University

LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY., FRIDAY, JUNE 3, 1988

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Long road likely to school changes

By Mary Ann Roser

Herald-Leader education writer

If the school-funding lawsuits in other states are any indication, major changes in education programs, funding and taxes could be in the wind for Kentucky.

But it could take many months — if not years — for any changes to occur because Kentucky's case is being appealed to the state Supreme Court.

On Tuesday, Franklin Circuit Judge Ray Corns ruled that the state's method of funding public education discriminates against poor school districts. He will appoint a committee by June 15 to recommend remedies, but nothing can be put in place until the Supreme Court acts.

And if that court upholds Corns' decision by declaring the system unconstitutional, then it would be up to the legislature to put the necessary changes in place.

In Arkansas, "it was just a long, hard battle," Alma school Superintendent Charles Dyer said yesterday. "People thought we were crazy."

Arkansas is among an estimated 30 states in which poor schoolchildren or school districts sued state officials to get more funding. Not all of those cases have been decided, but in eight of them, the supreme courts have declared the school funding system unconstitutional.

"I think you could certainly argue that a case like that results in substantial change," said Dick Salmon, a professor of education at Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University.

In most of the eight states where funding systems were declared unconstitutional, the suits have been tied up in the courts for years. In several, the cases have gone through the judicial system more than once.

Dyer said he was considering suing Arkansas again because he thinks vast inequities still exist, despite some gains.

In no state have officials remedied the problem by taking money away from richer districts to give to poorer ones, said Stephen Spitz, a lawyer involved in several school funding lawsuits with the Lawyers Committee for Civil Rights Under Law.

However, some of the eight states, including California, have limited how fast more affluent districts can add to their coffers as a way to prevent a widening gap between rich and poor districts.

History

Since 1968, there has been a flurry of court challenges to school funding systems, similar to the case in Kentucky.

Early on, some of the suits were filed in federal court, but a case in Texas put an end to that — at least for now.

In that case, *San Antonio Independent School District vs. Rodriguez*, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled that education is not a fundamental right under the U.S. Constitution. But because nearly every state Constitution mentions the right to an education, state courts took jurisdiction of the cases.

"In states that have had this type of litigation, it has been after years and years of inactivity by the legislature and results in complete frustration by many segments of society," said Salmon, who testified on behalf of the 66 school districts in Kentucky.

Although Kentucky has had a flurry of new education legislation in recent years, "the entire system is rather inadequate," Salmon said.

It would be "disastrous" for Kentucky to approach the problem by taking money from richer districts and giving it to poorer ones, he said. Funding in most of the wealthier districts still is below the national average, he said.

None of the eight states had a court order requiring the legislature to pass taxes, Salmon said.

Arkansas

In 1977, Dyer was superintendent in Alma when he persuaded 11 of the other 329 school districts in the state to sue for more money.

The legislature changed the funding formula that year, but it changed it back to the old way in 1979. Dyer and the others took up the suit in earnest, and in May 1983 the state Supreme Court ruled in their favor.

Gov. Bill Clinton called a special session of the legislature to consider a major education package that included changes in the funding formula.

Clinton got a 1-cent sales tax increase passed. But the funding formula is still too low, Dyer said.

California

The same suit has been brought three times in California — the first state to file such a suit, in 1968.

The suit, *Serrano vs. Priest*, has not had a final ruling this time around. But poor districts won the other two times.

Although funding has increased significantly for students in the poorer districts, the gap in the

amount spent for each student in poor schools versus wealthy districts is the same, state officials and lawyers said.

No new taxes have been passed in California to support education since the case, and Proposition 13 in the late 1970s has drastically reduced property tax revenues, officials said.

West Virginia

Although the 1982 ruling in West Virginia's case has been hailed as a landmark, the decision has not produced the sweeping changes the winning side had hoped for. The problem is money.

"We have been as high as \$140 million behind in state aid to schools this year," said deputy superintendent Jim Smith. "That has now been caught up, but we've had the highest unemployment rate in the nation" and the legislature is reluctant to raise taxes.

The state Supreme Court of Appeals had appointed a 99-member committee to come up with a "master plan" for education. That plan carried a price tag of more than \$1 billion, but the court did not set a deadline for putting it in place.

The state has not passed any taxes to pay for the program, and a court order to better assess property at fair market value also has been stalled.

In addition, legislative efforts to increase property taxes have failed twice at the ballot box, Smith said.

Consequently, the state board of education has made some regulatory changes that included a requirement that all schools be accredited, that students take more courses to graduate, that schools have advisory councils and that school districts improve their curricula, said Keith Smith, an assistant bureau chief at the Department of Education.

New Jersey

New Jersey's fight over school funding has been going on almost as long as California's.

The first suit there was brought in 1970, but changes did not begin to occur until drastic action was taken by the Supreme Court, almost six years later.

Although the court had ruled in favor of the poor schools in 1973, the legislature did not fund an improvement program, said Mary Jane Connelly, professor of education administration at Glassboro State College.

(CONT'D)

In July 1976, the state Supreme Court closed the schools, which already were out for the summer, and said they would not reopen until the legislature addressed the problem.

In response, the legislature immediately passed an income tax, made palatable by a property tax rebate, Connelly said. But because schools still rely heavily on property taxes for funding, the urban schools remain the poorest in the state and cannot compete with the wealthy "land-rich" suburban schools, she said.

As a result, a new case was brought in 1981, *Abbott vs. Burke*.

How things have changed in 4 other states

In eight states, the supreme courts have found the school funding systems unconstitutional, and some major changes have occurred. Here is what happened in four of those states.

• **Arkansas** — The school funding system was overhauled, and tougher school standards were handed down. The state sales tax was increased by 1 cent to fund the changes.

• **California** — The school finance system was changed several times. Ultimately, the state assumed the greatest burden for funding education and gave poorer districts a greater share of

the money. A new suit is in progress.

• **New Jersey** — The state funding formula was changed and a statewide income tax was passed to give poorer districts more money. A new court challenge is under way, with the poorer districts saying the changes are not working.

• **West Virginia** — Changes in state regulations and standards have occurred. But, with the exception of higher teacher salaries, few new dollars have been provided because of severe economic problems in the state.

LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY., FRIDAY, JUNE 3, 1988

Legislators to appeal school finance ruling

By Mary Ann Roser
Herald-Leader education writer

FRANKFORT — Legislative leaders decided yesterday to appeal a court ruling that Kentucky's school finance system is unconstitutional. They said the legislature had done its best to fund education.

The leaders — House Speaker Donald Blandford, D-Philpot, and Senate President Pro Tem John "Eck" Rose, D-Winchester — said the ruling confused them. They viewed it as an attempt to usurp power from the legislature.

"We think we have a serious question as to whether the court system has the authority to legislate to the degree that we feel like they're doing," Blandford said.

He and Rose said they wanted a quick decision and would take their appeal directly to the state Supreme Court. That would bypass the state Court of Appeals.

On Tuesday, Franklin Circuit Judge Ray Corns ruled in favor of 66 school districts that had contended that the state's school funding system discriminated against poor districts. The districts sued legislative leaders, the governor and other officials in November 1985.

Corns said he would appoint a small committee by June 15 to propose remedies to funding inequities. Blandford and Rose said they were "very concerned" about that.

"I don't think we need a court or a judge or some kind of special commission to tell us what our job is," Blandford said. "I see it as Judge Corns saying you have to raise property taxes."

Rose said, "If there is a need for some consensus building, then it needs to be done by the governor, the legislature and the superintendent of public instruction."

Rose and Blandford said the ruling could be interpreted as Corns' saying that laws restricting property tax collections were unconstitutional and that the state should take control of the schools.

Corns said he did not mean that.

"We have declared the present system of financing unconstitutional and will appoint a committee to establish parameters within which laws could be enacted," he said. "I feel a duty to give guidance to the legislators."

The committee, which Corns said would have fewer than 12 members, will be advisory. Members are likely to be school finance experts. Corns has the right to overrule their suggestions.

"I'm very sympathetic to the legislature and governor, and I want to give them as much help as I can in solving this. The problem wasn't created overnight, and it won't be solved overnight," he said.

Gov. Wallace Wilkinson, who also was sued, will decide in a few days whether to join the appeal.

William Scent of Paducah, the attorney representing state officials, had recommended that they appeal.

Scent said he thought the decision could not be appealed in its present form and would ask Corns to "add a few sentences" to make it so. Legislative leaders said they did not want to wait until the June 15 order.

"We've tried over the years to have a good, solid school system," Blandford said. "We think we've done a respectable job in that."

He said many of the 66 school districts had not done all they could to raise local taxes.

"We know it's not a perfect system. We feel like we've tried and have got a system we can afford. I think the people have spoken very plainly in the past about their property taxes."

Former Gov. Bert T. Combs, the lead attorney for the 66 districts, said there was "merit to having the word of a higher appellate court."

Such a ruling would make the case "more definitive," several supporters of the suit said.

Herald-Leader staff writer Jack Brammer contributed to this article.

THE COURIER-JOURNAL, FRIDAY, JUNE 3, 1988

President's contract approved

LONDON, Ky. — Sue Bennett College President John Patterson has received a new three-year contract.

Board of Trustees Chairman Ruth Blackburn of Lexington said in a statement the trustees unanimously approved the contract at their April meeting.

Terms of the contract were not disclosed.

Patterson became president of the junior college in June 1985. He had previously been vice president of student affairs at Newberry College in South Carolina.

Wilkinson fills 3 economic-development posts with his backers

By AL CROSS
Staff Writer

FRANKFORT, Ky. — Gov. Wallace Wilkinson named three top economic-development officials yesterday and is expected to name a parks commissioner next week.

All are business associates or political supporters of Wilkinson, as are most of the governor's top appointees.

Meanwhile, the governor has not yet filled several key positions, though his sixth month in office is nearly complete.

Richard Boyd, a Wickliffe paper-company official, and Gene Royalty, a Harrodsburg banker and businessman, were named deputy secretaries of commerce. Ron Murphy of Bowling Green, a former official of banks owned by Wilkinson, is the new economic development commissioner.

Wilkinson and Commerce Secretary William Lomicka, who is traveling in Japan, announced the appointments of Boyd, Royalty and Murphy in a news release.

The new parks commissioner is expected to be Rapier-Smith, a Bardstown businessman in whose home Wilkinson has said his campaign for governor began in 1984. He was chairman of Wilkinson's campaign in Nelson County and was elected county Democratic chairman last month.

Smith has been mentioned in speculation about the top Parks Department job for months and has been the only person mentioned recently, Tourism Secretary Mary Ray Oaken said.

"I can't officially confirm that," Oaken said. "I've heard the same rumors you've heard, but the governor has not told me that."

Wilkinson's office would not comment, and Smith declined to confirm or deny the reports. Smith's cousin, House Democratic Whip Kenny Rapier of Bardstown, said talk has been widespread in Nelson County for more than a week that Smith has been offered the job.

Murphy, 47, owns an investment firm and has been a vice president of Bowling Green Bank and Trust Co. and New Farmers National Bank of Glasgow. Wilkinson is the majority stockholder of both banks.

Murphy will head the Department of Economic Development, which will become the Department of Business Development on July 15, when the Commerce Cabinet becomes the Cabinet for Economic Development.

The cabinet did not have a deputy secretary in recent months, but it had three at one time in the administration of Gov. John Y. Brown Jr.

Boyd said the appointment of two deputies is part of Lomicka's plan for "a more streamlined, businesslike organizational structure."

He and Royalty, who will start their new jobs later this month, said their different backgrounds would complement each other.

Boyd, 51, has been public-relations manager for the Westvaco Corp. paper mill at Wickliffe for more than 20 years, and he has been active in statewide civic and trade groups. He said he has expertise in labor-management relations and working with existing industries.

Royalty, 58, has been chairman of the Harrodsburg-Mercer County Industrial Foundation since it was created in 1981 and has been recognized as one of the state's leading local industrial recruiters. He is vice president of Citizens Fidelity Bank

Mercer County, which is owned by Citizens Fidelity Corp. of Louisville. He said the bank's customers include Wilkinson, who owns farms in the county.

Royalty said he turned down Wilkinson's offer to be commissioner of the Department of Financial Institutions because he wanted to remain active in economic development.

The financial-institutions department and the Parks Department could get commissioners next week, but probably not at the same time, Cabinet Secretary Richard "Smitty" Taylor said.

Oaken said that if Smith gets the parks post, he would bring a businessman's expertise to a diverse agency that has a \$53 million budget and facilities throughout the state.

Smith, 55, owns Smith Brothers Trucking Co. He is a partner in a beer distributorship with his five brothers and sister.

Oaken said, "I think being commissioner of parks is one of the most challenging jobs in state government, and a job that is attractive to lots of people."

Three other key positions still unfilled are:

■ General counsel to the Natural Resources and Environmental Protection Cabinet. Wilkinson aides differ on who should get the job, and Taylor said the governor may also consider lawyers other than the four already mentioned.

They are Ronnie Dunnigan of Lexington, proposed by the coal-

mining Addington brothers, who were major fund-raisers for Wilkinson; Steve Manning, a Maysville native who handles environmental cases for the U.S. Department of Justice; Rick Thomas of Lexington, who has represented coal companies; and Art Williams, the acting general counsel.

■ Director of field services, or boss of inspectors, in the cabinet's Department for Surface Mining. Carl Campbell, head of the Grayson field office, reportedly was proposed for the job several weeks ago.

■ Alcoholic beverage commissioner. William Lundergan of Louisville, uncle of Rep. Jerry Lundergan of Lexington, has been mentioned as a replacement for Ed Farris, who may retire. Jerry Lundergan, one of Wilkinson's strongest allies in the General Assembly, appears to be the leading candidate for state Democratic chairman. Wilkinson is expected to name his choice for that job at the state party convention tomorrow.

MSU Clip Sheet

A sampling of recent articles of interest to Morehead State University

THE COURIER-JOURNAL, SATURDAY, JUNE 4, 1988.

WKU approves faculty raises; closed sessions spur questions

By TIM ROBERTS
Staff Writer

BOWLING GREEN, Ky. — The Western Kentucky University board of regents approved a 2.4 percent, across-the-board pay raise for faculty and staff next year, but not in the usual fashion.

Before voting on the increase, the board met in a closed session. And earlier, a committee of the board also met in a closed session.

Both private sessions may have violated the Kentucky Open Meetings Law, which requires that public business be conducted in the open and allows closed sessions only for limited purposes.

There were differing accounts of what happened in the closed sessions, but at some point yesterday, the board eliminated large salary increases proposed for some faculty and staff — increases of up to 8 percent.

The regents' day began with a meeting of the Finance and Investment Committee, which among other things approved the \$83.5 million budget for 1988-89 and sent it to the full board.

But after Joseph A. Cook, the committee chairman, said it was time to take up "the operating budget, including the recommended plan for personnel compensation," former state Supreme Court Judge John S. Palmore, a committee member, asked whether the matter would include talk of "personnel."

Cook said, "It's possible," and Palmore called for "a private session."

Cook said afterward that, during this approximately 30-minute private session, the committee amended an individual's salary.

Later, as the roll was called for the vote of the full board on the salary increase, Faculty Regent Eugene Evans asked just what had been amended by the committee.

Cook then replied that university President Kern Alexander had amended his salary proposal "before the (committee) meeting."

"Actually it was changed by Dr. Alexander prior to the action, so actually as submitted includes that change. So it's not actually amended," Cook said.

At that point, Palmore again



John S. Palmore
Called
for private
sessions

called for a private meeting to discuss a personnel matter.

When a Courier-Journal reporter questioned that move, Regent Chairman Joe Iracane said, "We're going into the meeting to discuss personnel matters."

About 30 minutes later, Iracane said no action was taken on the "personnel matter."

Asked after the meeting to clarify what had happened, Cook repeatedly refused to comment.

Iracane said the topic in the full board's closed session was one individual. "It dealt with the hiring, firing, and disciplinary action of that individual," he said.

Regent Patsy Judd, who serves on the finance committee, said the committee discussed only a personnel action.

But Regent Ronald W. Clark, who does not serve on the committee, said board members had generally agreed before the meeting to cut any proposed salary increase above the 2.4 percent level.

Alexander had requested varying increases of up to 8 percent for faculty and staff in departments "all over campus," he said.

Those increases were the result of added responsibilities and were justified, but a tight budget would not allow them, Clark said, adding that the changes were to have been made in the closed session.

Faculty Senate Chairman Fred Murphy said he had heard that substantial salary increases had been proposed for some faculty and staff members and that faculty who knew about the proposal "were not happy" about it.

He said he could not discuss the matter further.

Alexander said that he proposed only "a 2.4 percent increase — plus promotions." He said he did not rec-

ommend promotions for his staff.

Asked who was to have received the promotions, he replied, "There are a whole list of them."

The Courier-Journal filed a request yesterday under the Kentucky Open Records Act to see the proposed salary increases.

Thomas Emerson, assistant attorney general, said a board of regents can meet in closed session to discuss personnel only if the discussion involves "appointment, discipline or dismissal."

The Kentucky Open Meetings Law states that the provision for executive sessions "shall not be interpreted to permit discussion of general personnel matters in secret." Salaries, he said, "are generally something that must be talked about in open meetings."

Emerson did not issue a formal opinion on yesterday's meeting.

For the current year, university employees received a 5 percent raise with up to 1.4 percent more for merit.

This year's 2.4 percent increase will cost about \$1.3 million.

"No one's going to be overjoyed," Murphy said of the raise. "But I'm not sure there was anything else the university could do under the circumstances."

In other business, Iracane said that 72 applications have been received for the university presidency. The deadline for applications is Monday.

The presidential selection committee will meet about the middle of June and Iracane said he hoped to have a new president selected by mid-August.

Alexander announced April 11 that he would be leaving, but promised to stay on until a replacement is named.

Also yesterday, a delegation from Glasgow told the board that a fund drive had raised half of its \$100,000 goal for a library at the campus that Western is opening in Glasgow.

Golda Walbert, who is heading the drive, said the goal should be met by Sept. 1.

"We are committed to Western and will remain committed to Western," said Glasgow Mayor Charles Honeycutt.

Kentucky not the only state seeking school-aid answers

By CAROL MARIE CROPPER
Staff Writer

FRANKFORT, Ky. — Guaranteeing a quality education for poor children has become a growing national concern in the 1970s and '80s — and Kentucky has emerged in the thick of the controversy.

In a complacency-shattering ruling last week, Franklin Circuit Judge Ray Corns declared Kentucky's system of financing its public schools "unconstitutional and discriminatory," citing deficiencies in the state's poorest districts.

In the 1986-87 school year, the state's poorest system, Leslie County, spent less than half as much per student as the richest, Anchorage Independent in Jefferson County — \$1,819 compared to \$3,840, according to the state Department of Education.

For poorer districts, such vast differences translate into fewer course offerings, few if any library books, and no guidance counselors in elementary school, said Arnold Guess, a deputy state superintendent.

The differences also make it tough for the state's poorest districts to attract the best teachers, he said.

Corns put it this way:

"Kentucky's current method of school finance invidiously discriminates against a substantial percentage of the state's common school students on the basis of their place of residence."

As Gov. Wallace Wilkinson and state legislators ponder the potential impact of the decision (legislative leaders, who are among the suit's many defendants, have said they will appeal), they can at least take comfort that they are not alone. Since 1971

eight states — California, New Jersey, West Virginia, Connecticut, Wyoming, Montana, Arkansas and Washington — have been ordered by the courts to remedy similar inequities, said Richard Salmon, an education professor at Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University.

On the other hand, about 20 states have successfully defended their school-finance systems against such challenges, he said.

Why the flurry of litigation?

People are becoming more aware and less tolerant of the discrepancies between rich and poor schools, Salmon said, and the suits themselves have heightened awareness.

State Sen. David Williams, R-Burkesville, draws an analogy between the treatment of Kentucky's Appalachian schoolchildren and the situation addressed by the U.S. Supreme Court in its landmark 1954 decision, *Brown vs. Board of Education*, which outlawed separate schools for blacks. Just as blacks were an identifiable class long afforded an inferior education, so too are Kentucky's Appalachian poor, he said.

Defendants in the Kentucky suit, brought by 66 poor school districts, blamed the poor districts for much of their inferiority.

The districts, they argued, could impose more local taxes, do a better job of collecting them, or manage their resources better. Some of Kentucky's most impoverished districts have long operated under public suspicion of nepotism, politics and mismanagement.

Corns' ruling acknowledged that there is some mismanagement. But, he said, the major problem is simply a lack of money.

Kentucky distributes more than \$1 billion a year to its 178 local school districts through the Minimum Foundation Program.

From that, schools pay for transportation, teacher salaries, operating expenses and some building costs, Guess said.

The program is a so-called "flat grant" — making no allowances for a district's wealth, mix of students or ability to add local tax money.

A greater disparity arises when local districts add money from their own taxes. The value of taxable property varies widely.

Rural McCreary County, for example, had \$36,000 worth of taxable property per pupil this year. Wealthy Anchorage had \$291,000 per pupil, state figures show.

School boards in poor districts would have to set tax rates several times higher than those in wealthier districts to get the same amount of money, plaintiffs in the suit argued.

The state already tries to address this disparity through its power-equalization program.

Enough state money is given to a poor district so a penny's worth of property tax there brings the same amount per pupil as a penny's worth of property tax in Fayette County, where the taxable property is more valuable.

However, there is only enough state money to equalize the first 10 to 11 cents of tax rate. When the program was approved in 1976, the goal was to equalize the first 25 cents.

Florida, Salmon said, is one state that is more successful at building equity into its school-funding formula.

Link Jarrett of the Florida Department of Education's office of planning and budget said Florida's procedure for allocating money is complex.

First, the number of students is weighted by their needs. A mentally retarded student, for instance, would count for more because it costs more to educate such a child.

Then the weighted number of students is multiplied by the per-student allocation.

An adjustment is made to account for differences in urban and rural costs.

Then the state determines how much of the total each local district can pay, using its state-mandated local property-tax rate.

The state makes up any difference, Jarrett said.

Florida does allow districts to levy additional property and building taxes — but only up to a set limit.

Yet the fact that even those variations are allowed has prompted a legal challenge from poorer districts, said Barbara Harmon, deputy general counsel for the Florida department.

How much good — or bad — comes of suits like the one in Kentucky is a matter of opinion.

The result is usually a set of guidelines for what kind of minimum education should be provided — not how to pay for the improvements, Salmon said. "What they usually do is say, 'This is what you've got to do — this is the end product,' and they don't care how they get there."

In West Virginia — as is planned in Kentucky — a committee was appointed to study ways to remedy the problem and report to the court.

The West Virginia panel returned with a 300-page report detailing what public schools ought to provide.

The state's school-financing problems stemmed in part from outdated property appraisals and varying local tax rates, said Jim Smith, a deputy state superintendent. But because of the state's desperate financial situation, legislative efforts to update appraisals and raise tax rates have stalled, he said.

Progress has been made, however. The state spends \$30 million more a year to increase teacher salaries in the poor districts, and it has adopted upgraded educational requirements that don't cost more money, Smith said.

New Jersey levied an income tax after a successful suit there.

In California, the state took responsibility for more of the tax burden for education, said Joe Symkowick, general counsel for the California Department of Education. It came up with a formula for dispensing money that has brought 94 percent of the school districts within \$200 in per-pupil spending, he said.

Attempts to address the problem vary. The only thing everyone seems to agree on is that such cases take years to resolve.

Corns said last week, "it's just the beginning of the beginning."

LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY., SATURDAY, JUNE 4, 1988

WKU regents approve pay raises of 2.4%

BOWLING GREEN — The Western Kentucky University board of regents yesterday approved an \$83.5 million budget for 1988-89, an increase of \$4.6 million.

The board, in a special meeting, also approved faculty and staff salary increases of 2.4 percent.

"We recognize that we are not in a good financial situation," Western President Kern Alexander said.

The budget includes \$1 million in increased Pell grant funds for student financial aid and \$600,000 in increases on government contracts.

The board also heard a report on the community effort to raise \$100,000 for library services at Western's Glasgow campus.

The community has raised more than \$50,000 and expects to reach its goal before the Sept. 1 target date, according to Golda Walbert, chairman of the fund-raising effort.

EDITORIALS

Have we done a good job?

WITH each passing day, the court decision that Kentucky's educational financing system is unconstitutional looks more like a blessing — an opportunity for leaders to pull together. Governor Wilkinson says strengthening education is a top priority, and the General Assembly has resolved to study whether state government is meeting constituents' needs. We have a unique opportunity to chart a significant new course. Judge Ray Corns's decision provides a focus for reconciling the governor's priorities with legislators' interests.

What's troubling about the reaction to the decision is that key leaders seem not to see the opportunities. Among the myopic comments are several by House Speaker Don Blanford, including this: "We feel the legislature of Kentucky has done a good job based on the economy of Kentucky."

That might be true if the legislature had funded the education reforms it passed during the 1985 special session, but it hasn't.

That might be true if the legislature had adequately funded the power equalization program, but it has never appropriated enough money to make a marked difference across the state.

That might be true if the legisla-

ture hadn't straitjacketed local efforts to increase revenue for schools, but it has. The trend started years ago when the state's highest court ruled that property had to be assessed at full cash value. Instead of accepting the windfall for schools, legislators played Santa Claus and rolled back the tax rates. A subsequent General Assembly passed the infamous House Bill 44, which effectively put a ridiculously low cap on property tax increases.

Then there are the many opportunities to increase revenue that the General Assembly has missed. It could have generated millions of dollars for education through tax conformity, but it didn't. Although it would be absurd to suggest that poor counties could make the necessary improvements themselves, lawmakers could crack down on the 86 school districts that aren't levying a special tax for

schools. They could require counties to increase their local property tax rates if they want power equalization money.

Clearly, there is much to be done, and it would be foolish to procrastinate under the guise of waiting for the necessary appeal to be complete. Kentucky needs to strengthen its schools and methods of tax collection, and there's no getting around that.



164 graduate from Centre College

Centre College's 164 graduates were urged to devote at least part of their lives to public service yesterday at the college's 165th commencement yesterday in Danville.

Keynote speaker Pierce Lively, a circuit judge and former chief judge of the U.S. 6th Circuit Court of Appeals in Cincinnati, asked the graduates to consider public service "to bring the blessings of liberty to many who do not enjoy them today."

Lively, a Danville native and Centre College alumnus and trustee, received an honorary doctorate at the afternoon ceremony.

"Our citizens continue to enjoy a degree of personal freedom unmatched in any other land," he said. "The danger is that we have become complacent and indulgent — willing to enjoy the blessings of liberty, but unwilling to share them with others. If we as a people allow ourselves to be consumed by materialism, then the American promise will never be wholly fulfilled."

He also cautioned the class of 1988 to be tolerant of others.

"Those who avoid exposure to ideas not their own, or foreign to their individual experience, are unlikely to develop tolerance for different points of view," he said.

"Yet, as members of a pluralistic society, we cannot have a harmonious existence without tolerance and a willingness at least to attempt to understand the position of others. To practice tolerance is not to lack convictions of your own; rather, it is to accept the right of others to disagree and to recognize the worth of all good-faith opinions."

The Daily Independent, Ashland, Ky., Saturday, June 4, 1988

\$83.5 million WKU budget OK'd

BOWLING GREEN (AP) — The Western Kentucky University Board of Regents has approved an \$83.5 million budget for 1988-89, an increase of \$4.6 million.

The board, in a special meeting Friday, also approved faculty and staff salary increases of 2.4 percent.

"We recognize that we are not in a good financial situation," Western President Kern Alexander said.

The budget includes \$1 million in increased Pell Grant funds for student financial aid and \$600,000 in increases on government contracts.

Former UK student sues ex-campus policeman, alleging false arrest

By Brad Cooper
Contributing writer

A former University of Kentucky police officer is being accused of false arrest and "excessive use of force" in an incident in which a former UK student broke her hand.

Ann Cloud has filed suit in Fayette Circuit Court accusing J.P. Blakeman of breaking her hand, treating her unnecessarily harshly and publicly humiliating her when he arrested her after a UK football game the night of Oct. 12, 1985.

Also named in the suit are the UK Police Department, the university and the UK Athletics Association. Attorneys representing UK and the Athletics Association declined comment on the suit. A July 25 court date has been set.

The suit, in which Ms. Cloud is seeking damages in excess of \$2,500, is the first such complaint filed against the university's police department, said Wally Skiba, director UK's human resource services.

The case stems from a confrontation between Ms. Cloud and two UK policemen as she was leaving Commonwealth Stadium's red parking lot after a game against Mississippi State.

Ms. Cloud, who declined to comment at the request of her attorney, said in her deposition that she was "inching" forward in traffic exiting onto University Drive when two UK policemen told her to stop.

UK police officer Gary Epley, Ms. Cloud said, indicated she should stop by breaking a plastic flashlight he was using to direct traffic on the hood of her car.

But Ms. Cloud said she continued creeping forward because of the pressure she felt from other people screaming and honking at her.

At that point, Ms. Cloud said, Blakeman stepped over to her car, put his foot on the bumper and told her again to stop.

Blakeman, she said, walked around the car, opened her door, grabbed the gear shift on the steering column and put the car in park.

The motion and the force at which the stick shift was moved broke her right hand, which was on the stick when Blakeman grabbed it, she said.

The injury caused Ms. Cloud to miss 2½ weeks of work as a service writer at Conrad Chevrolet.

Blakeman's account differs dramatically from Ms. Cloud's testimony and that of three friends who were with her.

Blakeman, who declined com-

ment, said in his deposition he had "no idea" how Ms. Cloud injured her hand.

"I never even remember seeing her hand at all around the steering wheel or the gear shift. I know it wasn't injured in cuffing because there was no resistance," when Ms. Cloud was arrested and charged with disorderly conduct, he said.

He said she tried driving around stopped traffic by driving through pedestrian lanes set up by police.

Ms. Cloud, Blakeman said, climbed out of her car and asked Epley for his name and badge number. She then got back in her car and continued driving through the pedestrian lane at 5 to 10 mph.

-The Daily Independent, Ashland, Ky., Friday, June 3, 1988

Grapplers tagged for scholarship cause

By VIRGINIA ANN WHITE
Independent News Writer

MOREHEAD — The thumps and groans of big-time wrestling are not exactly synonymous with fund-raising efforts for college scholarships.

But Thursday night at Morehead State University the two went hand in hand — and hand in eye and hand in ear — as the school's Student Government Association brought grapplers from the World Wrestling Federation to campus to raise money for the association's scholarship endowment.

The matches, headlined by hulks like Junk Yard Dog, Outlaw Ron Bass, Sensational Sherri and Sam Houston, brought raucous entertainment to the Ellis T. Johnson Arena, which just a few weeks ago hosted spring commencement.

A percentage of the ticket proceeds go to an endowment started four years ago. That fund now holds about \$23,000. Susette Redwine, MSU programs coordinator, said the fund needs to reach \$50,000 before the SGA can begin awarding scholarships.

"This is the first year for fund-raisers," she said. "There is no precedent for the type of fundraiser."

Redwine said she hadn't received negative comment about enlisting wrestling for the scholarship cause.

Earlier this spring, the SGA congress directed proceeds from a rock concert into the fund. That has been the only other fund-raising event. In the past, the

Blakeman said he whistled and motioned five times to Ms. Cloud to stop as she drove through the pedestrian lane, forcing pedestrians to "jump out of her way as she drove."

Blakeman said that Ms. Cloud shouted obscenities and told him that she did not have to back up and that she had not violated any laws.

Ms. Cloud denied she tried moving around stopped traffic. She also denied saying anything to Blakeman when he told her to stop.

Ms. Cloud pleaded not guilty to disorderly conduct, but later pleaded guilty to failing to abide by an officer's request. She paid an \$80.25 fine.

SGA has allocated a portion of its budget from the university to the fund.

Sherry Nillman, coordinator for WWF's non-profit organization fund-raisers, said the organization presents hundreds of shows annually. At least one every three weeks is for a non-profit organization.

It isn't unusual for a fund-raising show to be at a campus, she said, but those are primarily for athletic departments.

"This is really unusual to see the money go for scholarships," she said. "I think it's a great idea."

Thursday's show could have accommodated about 8,000, but only about 600 fans showed up.

"Wrestling isn't very popular in this area for some reason," said Dr. Jack Bizzel, MSU professor of political science. He called the notion of using such a show for a scholarship fund-raiser an excellent idea, but said the sport's low draw here did not make it a highly profitable venture.

Bizzel said he is an enthusiastic wrestling fan.

"It's the greatest show on Earth," he said.

Others at the WWF show seemed to agree. Backed by taped themes featured on WWF television shows, the crowd cheered the good guys and gals, while showing their displeasure with the bad. And it really wasn't difficult to tell the difference.

Among the highlights, the crowd was treated to a rising trend in big-time wrestling — women wrestlers. Sensational Sherri and Desiree Peterson bounced one another against the mat and side of the ring, each drawing strong support from the crowd.

In the final match of the evening, the Bolsheviks, Nikolai Volkoff and Boris Zhukov, went into the ring with the Young Stallions, Jim Powers and Paul Roma, for a grueling tag-team match.

Campus notebook

Berea

Jeanne Pieroni, chairman of the Berea College department of foreign languages, has received a grant from West Germany to participate in a summer seminar in Freiburg.

The session is to be July 3-23.

She also has been selected by the League for International Friendship of East Germany to participate in a three-week summer seminar that begins July 29 in Erfurt.

Ms. Pieroni is a graduate of South Dakota State and Vanderbilt universities and has been with Berea College since 1980.

Eastern Kentucky

Fred Darling of Richmond gave a gift to Eastern that will fully endow at the \$10,000 level a scholarship fund in the College of Health, Physical Education, Recreation and Athletics. Colleagues and former students had made contributions at Darling's retirement in 1984. He was a professor, chairman of physical education and a coach. The endowment supports an annual scholarship for students majoring in the college.

Kenneth T. Henson, from the University of Alabama, has been named dean of the College of Education. Henson, 48, will assume his duties in July when the current dean, Dixon Barr, returns at his request to teaching.

Henson has "a long and distinguished record as an educator and administrator, and he has a strong commitment to extended campus programs," said John Rowlett, EKV vice president for academic affairs and research.

Henson holds degrees from Auburn University, the University of Florida and the University of Alabama. Henson, an Anniston, Ala., native, taught science and math for several years in Marshall County, Ala., public schools.

From 1969 to 1983, he was a faculty member in secondary teaching and curriculum and instruction at Indiana State University, the University of Miami, Texas A&M University and Delta State University. In 1983 he became professor and head of curriculum and instruction at the University of Alabama.

He has held a Fulbright professorship in London, England, and has been awarded the Ohio State University Distinguished Service Award and the Alabama Association of Colleges of Teacher Education Exemplary Program Award.

Dixon Barr, dean of EKV's College of Education, was recently honored by two education associations.

He received the award for distinguished service from the Kentucky Association of Colleges for Teacher Education and the "Golden Apple Award" from the Jefferson County Teachers Association.

Barr will step down as dean on June 30. He had served as dean since 1965.

Kentucky Wesleyan

Harold W. Dorsey of Lexington was named Kentucky Wesleyan College's Outstanding Alumnus for 1988 at recent commencement exercises.

A retired Methodist minister, Dorsey is now director of the Kentucky United Methodist Foundation.

He has served as registrar and chairman of the Kentucky Conference Board of the Ordained Ministry and as chairman of the Conference Board of Pensions and Pension Crusade. He also has held board positions at Pikeville Methodist Hospital, Good Samaritan Hospital and the college's board of trustees.

Morehead State

A **Morehead State** jazz duo won the gold medal at the national finals in the electronic jazz combo division of Musicfest held recently in Orlando, Fla.

The duo is composed of Chuck Archard of Daytona Beach, Fla., and Jeff Kazee of Lima, Ohio.

The music festival featured participants from high schools and colleges across the nation, and the winners will be featured in Downbeat Magazine, a jazz magazine.

The two performed "Juicy Lucy" by Horace Silver, "Anthropology" by Charlie Parker and two original compositions they wrote together.

Robert F. Howerton has been named to the dual post of director of development at Morehead State University and executive vice president of the MSU Foundation Inc.

He recently assumed responsibility for Morehead's private giving efforts, according to Morehead President C. Nelson Grote and Terry S. Jacobs, president of the MSU Foundation Inc.

Howerton had been the former corporate director for public relations with the Baptist Medical Centers in Birmingham, Ala., since 1979. From 1971 to 1979 he served as an associate director for public information and services with the University of Kentucky.

He is a Winchester native.

The Peoples Bank of Sandy Hook has announced a \$20,000 commitment to Elliott County students enrolling at Morehead State University.

B. Proctor Caudill Jr., the bank's vice president and cashier, said the new program would be known as the Jane E. Caudill Scholarship and would provide direct assistance to 10 students each year for four years.

Sheridan Martin of Drift has been elected as the 1988-89 student representative to Morehead's board of regents.

"I want to help in any way I can to further the cause of education in Eastern Kentucky," the Floyd County native said. "I want others to be

able to realize their dreams."

Martin, a junior government major, recently completed a legislative internship with the Kentucky General Assembly.

Union College

Ron Rosenstiel, associate professor of sociology at Union College, has received a James Still Summer Fellowship to study the medicinal, edible and other useful plants of Appalachia.

Rosenstiel is working on a book covering the pre-industrial cultures of Appalachia from the Paleo Indian to the pre-gasoline engine agricultural society that developed in Eastern Kentucky.

His initial work will be to develop a self-guided tour book that will explain the uses of the 100 useful plants being established on the Union College campus, "Herb Walk."

Western Kentucky

The British Experience, a travel-study opportunity for high school youths, is being offered this summer by Western Kentucky University.

The trip, sponsored by the Program for Gifted and Talented Youth at WKU, provides students with opportunities to learn about history, culture, literature, architecture, pageantry, landscapes and the people of England, Scotland and Wales.

The 18-day trip begins July 18 and ends Aug. 4.

The cost is \$1,775 a student.

For more information, contact Julia Roberts of the College of Education at Western.

MSU Clip Sheet

A sampling of recent articles of interest to Morehead State University

THE COURIER-JOURNAL, TUESDAY, JUNE 7, 1988

WKU chief to lead panel on school financing

By CAROL MARIE CROPPER
Staff Writer

FRANKFORT, Ky. — Kern Alexander, Western Kentucky University's departing president and a nationally recognized expert on school finance, will chair the committee that will propose how to make Kentucky's school-finance system constitutional.

Others expected to be appointed by Franklin Circuit Judge Ray Corns to the five-member committee are state Superintendent of Public Instruction John Brock; educational consultant James Melton of Frankfort; Lexington lawyer Larry Forgy, a member of the University of Kentucky board of trustees; and former Jefferson County Commissioner Sylvia Watson and former teacher.

Alexander was out of the state yesterday and could not be reached for comment.

However, Forgy, who briefly campaigned in 1986 for the Republican nomination for governor, and Melton said they had been asked to serve on the committee.

When Corns gets the committee's report, he is expected to issue a ruling containing guidelines for the legislature on how to bring Kentucky schools into compliance with the state constitution.

Corns ruled last week that the state's system of funding its public schools did not meet the constitutional requirement for an "efficient" system. He cited wide disparities in school funds between rich and poor districts and educational deficiencies in the poor ones.

Legislative leaders complained that the ruling was vague and erroneous and have promised to appeal

it to the state Supreme Court.

Corns said he expects the committee to return with a master plan for change by the end of the year, and he will then provide guidance to the legislature.

Three of the five members to be named were witnesses on behalf of the group of 66 poor school districts that filed the lawsuit resulting in Corns' ruling.

In fact, Brock was superintendent of the Rowan County schools when that district became part of the lawsuit. Ironically, he joined other state officials as a defendant when he became state school superintendent.

Yesterday Senate President Pro Tem Eck Rose questioned the appointment of Brock, considering his already close involvement in the case.

Brock refused to comment on his appointment until it is made final.

However, others pointed out that as superintendent Brock could be charged with implementing any changes that result from the suit.

Rose said he had no problem with other committee members.

Robert F. Sexton, chairman of the Prichard Committee for Academic Excellence, called the committee "a good, strong group that knows Kentucky and Kentucky's schools."

School finance is Alexander's academic field and one he has been chosen to teach and study as a distinguished professor at Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University in Blacksburg, Sexton said.

Melton has been an educator 38 years and has worked as a teacher, principal, local superintendent, an assistant superintendent and deputy superintendent in the state Department of Education, and executive director of the Kentucky School Boards Association.

He was the consultant who presented a report urging major changes in the way Kentucky finances education last year before a state task force on school finance.

Among his recommendations was one for dramatically increasing the amount of money the state gives to aid poor districts and for bringing Kentucky teachers' pay up to a regional average. He also said the state should consider funding preschool classes and study the cost of keeping the smallest among its 178 school districts.

However, Melton cautioned yesterday against treating those recommendations as indications of what he might suggest as a member of this committee.

During testimony in the case last year, Alexander suggested merging independent school districts, raising the state property-tax rate and taxing unmined minerals as ways to improve schools.

Brock, when testifying in the case, blamed part of the problem of low funding in the poor districts on state laws that have forced property-tax rates to be rolled back and have made it difficult to increase them.

Recipients of GEDs at Morgan center earn more than certificates

By VIRGINIA ANN WHITE
Independent News Writer

WEST LIBERTY — Todd Duncan looked no different from most other 18-year-olds donning the traditional cap and gown for graduation photographs this spring.

But others in the West Liberty native's class were not so typical.

About 30 people from Morgan and surrounding counties, ranging from age 18 to the mid-50s, were recognized Sunday afternoon as being among the first to receive their General Educational Development certificates since the Morehead State University Morgan County Center opened in October 1987.

A ceremony at the center featured Martha Wilkinson, the state's first lady, as main speaker, and Sen. Woody May, D-West Liberty, himself a recipient of a GED in the 1950s.

Duncan, who dropped out of Morgan County High School at the end of his sophomore year, said he wanted his GED so he could go to college. He plans to enroll at MSU and begin classes this fall.

"I realized I needed more education. Just about anything you do, you need an education," he said.

Jonell Tobin, the center's director, said the center had GED graduates from Morgan and surrounding counties. In its recruiting, the center has emphasized the link between earning GEDs and getting better jobs.

"That's the state's whole focus right now, linking education to jobs," she said.

Larry Hammonds, 27, is convinced the program has already helped him. The Elliott County resident wants to apply for a state merit position with the new state medium-security prison now under construction in Morgan County.

The state requires a high-school education before applicants can



Independent — Virginia Ann White
Todd Duncan dons traditional graduation garb for photos after receiving his GED Sunday at the Morehead State University Morgan County Center.

take the state merit exam.

"That's the first thing I had to have — a GED," he said.

Hammonds is now working with construction crews at the site, but hopes his GED will help him keep working here after the crews have moved to other sites.

He said there also is a feeling of accomplishment with getting the equivalency diploma.

"If nothing else ever comes of it, I can say I have my GED," he said.

Hammonds' sentiment was similar to feelings expressed by Olvie and Hubert Puckett, also of Elliott County.

The retired couple returned to eastern Kentucky in January 1987, after Hubert Puckett, 53, completed a 30-year career with General Motors Inc. in Dayton, Ohio.

Neither finished high school. He

left Elkhorn City High School in Pike County in June 1952 and Mrs. Puckett, 48, left Sandy Hook High School in Elliott County soon after to marry him.

"I've always wanted to finish high school and this was my first opportunity to do it," she said.

She learned about the center through a brochure attached to her telephone bill.

Mrs. Puckett and her husband both agreed it was her enthusiasm that encouraged both of them to explore the idea.

Neither plans to use the GED in a job search. It was simply a goal they wanted to reach.

"I think anyone who takes the test and passes it can have a certain feeling of accomplishment," he said.

Mrs. Puckett said that as a result of their success, their daughter-in-law living in Ohio is now studying for her GED. Mrs. Puckett said she and her husband probably would not have sought a GED without the center.

"I was really thrilled with what the center offered," she said. "It was so convenient. I really don't know of any other opportunity or where else we could have studied for it."

THE COURIER-JOURNAL, TUESDAY, JUNE 7, 1988

5 to review WKU newspaper changes

BOWLING GREEN, Ky. — Five people have been chosen to review proposed changes in Western Kentucky University's newspaper and yearbook.

They are Gene Abell, city editor of the Owensboro Messenger-Inquirer; Jack Corn, director of photography at the Chicago Tribune and a former teacher at Western; Deryl Leaming, head of the journalism department at Marshall University in Huntington, W.Va.; Catherine Hancock McCarty, a Western journalism graduate who worked at The Tennessean in Nashville before becoming an attorney there; and Don Stringer, managing editor of the Daily News.

Stephen House, executive assistant to WKU President Kern Alexander, said the group will meet Wednesday to review a report from Nancy Green, publisher of a Richmond, Ind., newspaper, who was hired by the school to study changes in the school publications proposed by Alexander.

Critics claimed that the proposed changes were intended to muzzle the newspaper. Alexander said the proposed changes were intended to give the school more administrative and financial control over the publications, but not editorial control.

A three-member panel made up of members of the national Society of Professional Journalists studied the proposals and reported that it found no danger of censorship in them but added that the outcry over the proposed changes may have "scared off a potential censor."

MSU Clip Sheet

A sampling of recent articles of interest to Morehead State University

LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 8, 1988

Judge names panel on school funding, management

By Mary Ann Roser
Herald-Leader education writer

FRANKFORT.— A committee that will seek remedies to unequal funding in Kentucky's schools will do more than just examine school finances. It also will come up with ways to tackle poor school management — an issue the judge specifically asked the panel to address in an order filed yesterday.

The five-member committee, although advisory, could leave a lasting mark on Kentucky's schools, several education leaders said.

Panel members were named in the order filed by Franklin Circuit Judge Ray Corns, who last week declared Kentucky's method of school funding unconstitutional.

Heading the committee will be school finance authority Kern Alexander, departing president of Western Kentucky University.

Other members are Vice Chairman James Melton, an educational consultant in Frankfort; Superintendent of Public Instruction John Brock; Lexington lawyer Larry Forgy, who is on the University of Kentucky board; and former Jefferson County commissioner and teacher Sylvia Watson, executive director of the Louisville Free Public Library Foundation Inc.

"I think they're extremely capable and knowledgeable people. It would have been hard to suggest a better committee," said David Keller, executive director of the Kentucky School Boards Association.

Committee members said that while they did not think there was wholesale mismanagement in Kentucky schools, they considered it important to hold districts accountable for spending funds wisely.

Corns also took up the topic.

"While the court has determined already that mismanagement and waste are not controlling factors in creating the current dilemma, the findings and conclusions do reflect that they exist," Corns wrote.

"Consequently, the court expressly requests the committee to include recommendations which will insure, insofar as humanly possible, that all education dollars will be spent wisely."

Four of the committee members reached yesterday said they did not

know what recommendations would be made. Brock was traveling and did not return calls.

"Obviously, mismanagement is a problem in some districts," said Melton, a former teacher, school administrator and longtime official at the state Department of Education.

All five committee members agree that Kentucky's schools need more money and that taking from richer districts to give to poorer ones is not an option.

"I am opposed to uniform mediocrity," said Forgy, formerly a state budget director and member of the state school board and Council on Higher Education.

Corns also says there should be no attempt to take from the rich.

The 66 poorer districts that sued state officials, including the governor and legislative leaders, argued that all districts need more money.

Corns said the committee's proposals would be of "immense benefit" as he prepares a final judgment.

The committee's deadline is Sept. 15, which prompted one committee member to say, "There goes my summer."

Alexander and the others who were reached yesterday said they thought it would be possible to get the work done in time.

"It will be close," said Alexander, who will become a distinguished professor at Virginia Tech.

Forgy, a Republican who began a run for governor in 1986 but withdrew, said the time was ripe to address the problem.

"This whole question has been swept under the rug for years."

Alexander said what state leaders do in response to the court's order is more important than what the committee does.

"If it's a watershed committee, it will be because of the governor's leadership," he said. "I believe he sincerely wants to improve education."

Gov. Wallace Wilkinson has not decided whether to appeal, but legislative leaders said they would.

Their attorney, William Scent of Paducah, will ask Corns on Monday to clarify last week's ruling and add language to make it a final order so it can be appealed to the state

Supreme Court.

Corns, who says in yesterday's ruling that the final order will not come until after he reviews the committee's findings, said he would listen to the request.

Senate President Pro Tem John "Eck" Rose, who is named in the suit, said he had problems with Brock's being named to the committee.

Brock was superintendent in Rowan County, one of the 66 districts that sued, but automatically was placed on the other side of the case when he was elected state superintendent.

"I don't see how Dr. Brock can be a plaintiff, a defendant and an adviser to the court all in the same case," said Rose, D-Winchester. "That would be grounds for the decision not to be upheld by the Supreme Court."

School-finance panel told to seek funds, end waste

By CAROL MARIE CROPPER
Staff Writer

FRANKFORT, Ky. — Eliminating mismanagement and finding money for schools are among the issues before a committee named yesterday to propose remedies for the state's "unconstitutional" system of school finance.

The committee appointments came one week after Franklin Circuit Judge Ray Corns struck down the state's present system as "unconstitutional and discriminatory" against children in the state's poor school districts.

Yesterday's supplemental order from Corns appoints a five-member committee headed by Western Kentucky University President Kern Alexander. Alexander is considered an expert on school finance and is a former high school teacher, administrator in the U. S. Office of Education and coordinator of education policy in Florida.

Other members are state Superintendent of Public Instruction John Brock, Lexington lawyer and University of Kentucky trustee Larry Forgy, Frankfort educational consultant James Melton and Sylvia Watson, a former Jefferson County commissioner and now executive director of the Louisville Free Public Library Foundation.

Corns' new order addresses some of the questions raised since his landmark decision last week.

The order makes it clear that Corns does not want funding cut for wealthy districts to give to poor ones. "There is no judicial intent to merely redivide the funds now available to the common school districts," Corns wrote. "... There is no common school district so affluent that it would justify having their present level of funding diminished."

Corns also addresses an argument made by state officials who were defendants in the suit brought by a group of 66 poor districts.

William E. Scent, the Paducah attorney defending state officials, charged that many poor districts waste money they now have.

"While the court has determined already that mismanagement and waste are not controlling factors in creating the current dilemma, the findings and conclusions do reflect that they exist," Corns said in the supplemental order. "Consequently, the court expressly requests the committee to include recommendations which will insure insofar as humanly possible that all education dollars will be spent wisely."

Corns directs the committee to "outline a plan for Kentucky's elementary and secondary public schools which will produce an 'efficient system of common schools,'" as the constitution dictates.

The committee should complete its report by Sept. 15, Corns said.

He said he will rule within a month after receiving the report.

That ruling is expected to contain Corns' guidelines for the legislature to use in improving state school funding.

Scent refused to comment yesterday on the makeup of the committee.

However, he said he is pushing forward with his plan to appeal the ruling to the state Supreme Court on behalf of legislative leaders.

Senate President Pro Tem John "Eck" Rose again voiced reservations about naming Brock to the committee, noting that Brock was superintendent of the Rowan County school system when it helped file the suit and that as state superintendent he is now a defendant as well.

"I don't see how you can be a plaintiff, a defendant and an adviser to the court in the same case," Rose said.

Brock, as well as Alexander and Melton, testified for the plaintiffs in the case.

Rose did say he was pleased Corns found that mismanagement was an issue that needed to be addressed by the committee.

However, he complained that it remains unclear whether the judge thinks funding in the state's 178 school districts would have to become equal for the state to have an "efficient" system of school finance.

Rose and others opposing the ruling have also raised questions about whether Corns' ruling might lead to merger of all districts under the control of the state Department of Education.

In an interview, Corns dismissed such speculation: "That was never envisioned in any part of my findings, conclusions and judgment."

In his testimony in the case last year, Alexander suggested merging independent school districts, raising the state property-tax rate and taxing unmined minerals as ways to improve schools.

Alexander said yesterday that his committee will meet with a lot of people and try to determine what efficiency is. He said he doesn't know now whether total equality in funding will be a requirement.

He also said the committee would "certainly have to address the question of the level of funding. ... Even the districts that we consider most affluent are not really very well-funded," he said. "There is a question of adequacy to be treated."

Watson, a former teacher, said she feels all levels of Kentucky education are inadequately funded. But she added that accountability was also a major concern for her.

Forgy, who campaigned briefly as a Republican for governor in 1986 and was budget director under Gov. Louie Nunn, said the committee will also have to look at current state laws that make it difficult for local districts to raise property-tax rates.

Brock blamed such laws for part of the state's funding problem when he testified in the case.

Melton, who has been everything from a teacher to state deputy superintendent in his 38 years in education, prepared a report last year for a school-finance task force studying similar issues. In it, he recommended a dramatic increase in the state help to poor districts, increasing teacher pay to a regional average, considering funding preschool classes, and studying the cost of keeping all of the state's 178 separate school districts — some of which have fewer than 500 students.

LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 8, 1988

Students' performance in math is 'dismal,' national study says

Associated Press

WASHINGTON — A government-sponsored study released yesterday concludes that American students are doing miserably in math. Experts laid some of the blame on the redundant, slow-paced way math is taught in most schools.

The National Assessment of Educational Progress reports that almost half the 17-year-old students tested in 1985-86 proved incapable of handling math commonly taught in junior high, and that nearly 27 percent of 13-year-olds were stumped by basic computations.

"Our ninth graders are taking what other peoples' seventh graders are taking," said Chester Finn Jr., assistant U.S. secretary of education for research and improvement, at a news conference. "We've got to get it going faster, repeated less and

'Only half the high school students demonstrated an understanding of even moderately complex mathematical procedures' usually introduced in junior high.

— national study

make sure that it's learned more."

The study was based on tests given to nearly 15,000 students ages 9, 13 and 17 in 1985-86, and to nearly 35,000 students in third, seventh and 11th grades. It was the fourth national assessment in math since 1972-73.

The study, "The Mathematics Report Card: Are We Measuring Up," says all three age groups made modest improvements in recent years, but mostly on low-order skills. Fewer were capable of advanced work in 1986 than in 1978.

"Despite signs of their progress across time, the 1986 performance of 17-year-old students was dismal," the report says. "Only half the high school students demonstrated an understanding of even moderately complex mathematical procedures" usually introduced in junior high.

The report says math classes are "dominated by paper-and-pencil drills on basic computation. Little evidence appears of any widespread use of calculators, computers or mathematics projects."

Reaction mixed to new Martin superintendent

By Lee Mueller

Eastern Kentucky bureau

INEZ — Martin County's fourth school superintendent in five years is a veteran West Virginia educator who — like many of his predecessors — was greeted yesterday with a mixed chorus of approval and skepticism.

In a 3-2 vote, the county's fractured school board voted Monday night to hire Glenn W. Prichard of Crum, W.Va., to replace Superintendent Orville Blankenship, whose contract expires June 30.

Prichard, 55, will get a four-year contract. A Martin County native, he worked 15 years as student services dean at Southern West Virginia Community College in Williamson before being reassigned last year to a one-year, federally

funded vocational program.

Joanne Tomblin, assistant to the community college's president, declined comment when asked why Prichard was reassigned. She said Prichard "hadn't been assigned to anything" for next school year.

But Prichard said he asked for the reassignment — which he said did not require a salary reduction — because he wanted a change.

Prichard will receive \$52,151 a year as Martin superintendent.

Blankenship, 48, had earned praise from state officials for his performance since becoming superintendent in 1985, but he apparently also alienated three of five school board members during closed "executive sessions."

One board member who voted against extending Blankenship's contract last month was Morris Booth, the superintendent's brother-in-law. Booth had said the board might reconsider its decision on Blankenship's contract at Monday's meeting. More than 125 people attended the meeting in the Sheldon Clark High School gymnasium, but the issue never surfaced.

Booth, in fact, seconded the motion to hire Prichard, which was made without any discussion.

"It was cut and dried," said board member Larry Jones, a coal company executive who supported Blankenship.

Jones and board member Larry Lafferty said they were never consulted about hiring Prichard. They voted against hiring him, arguing that the board should conduct a search for candidates.

Prichard said a school board member contacted him about the job. He declined to identify the

board member, but said it was not board member Raymond Haney. Prichard is married to a second cousin of Haney's wife.

Haney yesterday praised Prichard as "an outstanding guy," but he, Booth and board chairwoman Evealeene Mullins have declined to explain why they voted against extending Blankenship's contract.

Blankenship, who was ill and did not attend Monday's meeting, could not be reached yesterday for comment. He has not challenged the board's decision.

Although Prichard apparently was not interviewed by the entire board, Haney said he interviewed Prichard twice — once by himself and another time with another board member present.

"I'm pleased with him and his credentials," said Haney, a former teacher and disabled miner.

Prichard has not yet obtained a Kentucky superintendent's certificate, state officials said yesterday. West Virginia Board of Education records indicate that Prichard received a permanent West Virginia superintendent's certificate in 1968.

Prichard said he applied May 30 for a Kentucky superintendent's certificate.

Blankenship was hired in 1985 after Sheldon Hardin stepped down, citing a rift with the school board.

Hardin had replaced Dan Branham, who was superintendent from 1977 until he was fired in 1983.

Branham, now an official in the state Department of Education, filed a \$1 million civil-rights suit the same year after Martin Circuit Judge James A. Knight ruled that he was fired for political reasons.

After two anti-Branham board members were ousted, the board agreed to a \$14,000 out-of-court settlement.

THE COURIER-JOURNAL, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 8, 1988

Somerset college president leaving

ST. PAUL, Minn. — The president of Somerset Community College has been appointed president of Anoka-Ramsey Community College in St. Paul, Minn., effective July 1.

Richard G. Carpenter, 35, was recommended for the position by Community College System Chancellor Gerald W. Christenson and the State Board for Community Colleges approved the appointment Monday.

He will succeed Neil Christenson, who is becoming deputy chancellor for the Community College System on July 1.

Carpenter has been president at the Somerset college since 1984. Before that he was academic dean of the 2,000-student college.

Carpenter earned a bachelor's degree in music education from Northwestern University in Chicago, a master's degree in educational administration from Northwestern and a doctorate in administration higher adult-education from North Carolina State University in Raleigh. He also received an associate in arts degree from Southwest Mississippi Junior College.

Emery workers stick by story, attorney says

By Jerry Tipton
Herald-Leader staff writer

An attorney for Emery Worldwide Air Freight says all seven employees of Emery's Los Angeles office who gave depositions Monday and yesterday told attorneys the same story as outlined almost two months ago in the Los Angeles Daily News:

An Emery package sent by University of Kentucky assistant basketball coach Dwane Casey to Claud Mills, the father of UK recruit Chris Mills, popped open in transit March 31. When the package was examined in Emery's Los Angeles station, a videocassette and \$1,000 were found inside.

"There was no recanting," Burl McCoy said yesterday. McCoy, a Lexington attorney, is representing Emery. "They all testified that the package came open during the sort, it was looked into and that there was a cassette and money in it."

Casey, who attended the sessions; his attorney, Joe B. Campbell of Bowling Green; and James Park Jr., who is heading UK's investigation, could not be reached for comment.

Casey has said he did not put \$1,000 in the package. Claud Mills has said the package did not contain \$1,000 when it was delivered to his Los Angeles home.

A copyright Los Angeles Daily News article April 14 quoted several Emery employees as saying the package contained 50 \$20 bills. The article prompted continuing investigations by the NCAA and UK. A payment to the Millses would violate NCAA rules.

McCoy said the seven Emery employees who swore Monday and yesterday that the package contained \$1,000 were:

- Eric Osburn, the driver who first discovered the package had popped open while sorting incoming mail.

- Paul Perry, the supervisor to whom Osburn took the opened package.

- Steve Nelson, another supervisor and the man Osburn and Perry took the opened package to.

- Chuck Bullerman, a security agent who says he counted the money when the opened package was brought to him by Osburn, Perry and Nelson.

- Richard Flanders, the dispatcher who called Claud Mills to tell him of the opened package.

- David Jones, the driver who delivered the resealed package to the Millses' home.

- John Zaverl, a driver who never saw the package but heard early the story of money inside.

Osburn, Perry and Nelson testified Monday in sessions from 10 a.m. PDT to 6 p.m., McCoy said. The four other employees testified yesterday from 9 a.m. until 1 p.m.

None of the Emery employees could say how the package popped open, McCoy said.

"They said it was common for the adhesive to come loose on larger packages when they were not meant to carry videotapes," McCoy said.

The testimony given Monday and yesterday indicated it was routine procedure for opened packages to be examined, McCoy said.

"It's a common practice," he said, "to see if anything is damaged or if any of the contents is out. And then seal them back."

After Osburn found \$1,000 in the opened package and it was examined by two supervisors, it was taken to Bullerman, McCoy said.

"He counted the money," McCoy said. "He verified there was \$1,000 in \$20 bills. It was put back into the sleeve of the cassette, and it was sealed with brown plastic tape. Tightly."

With the contents verified and the package resealed, Flanders and Nelson had "several conversations" with Mills to tell him what happened, McCoy said.

When asked what the employees testified about Mills' reaction, McCoy said: "It was mixed (between annoyance and surprise), but basically agitation. That they had no right to open the package."

McCoy said he advised the Emery employees to give no testimony on how the Daily News learned of the package. He did say that about 60 drivers had access to Flanders' side of the conversation when the Emery dispatcher called Mills to tell him of the package.

The employees were asked if they knew Casey or the Millses or were UCLA fans, McCoy said.

"None of them knew Casey," McCoy said. "None of them knew the Millses. None were UCLA basketball fans."

The question about UCLA concerned the possibility of a conspiracy by boosters of the school to embarrass UK.

"I don't think there's any evidence there was any conspiracy," McCoy said. The seven Emery employees "all were very regretful it happened. ... Private detectives have been to their homes, asked questions, got unlisted phone numbers and been around the Emery docks asking questions."

"I feel there certainly was ample evidence that Emery has done nothing improper."

MSU Clip Sheet

A sampling of recent articles of interest to Morehead State University

THE COURIER-JOURNAL, THURSDAY, JUNE 9, 1988

Student loan may become latest weapon in drug war

Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration is considering expanding its war on drugs by threatening to withhold student loans, drivers' licenses and public housing from people convicted of drug charges, administration sources said yesterday.

The National Drug Policy Board is considering proposals to withhold federal aid from state and local governments, colleges and universities and other public institutions if they don't adopt the anti-drug proposals.

Education Secretary William Bennett reportedly opposes the idea.

One approach being discussed, according to other administration sources, would be to have a student loan recipient sign a statement that being a convicted drug user can mean loss of the loan.

Another approach would make it a federal crime to sell drugs near public housing, similar to the law making it a federal crime to sell drugs near schools.

A third approach would be to persuade states to revoke the licenses of drivers convicted of drug use. New Jersey has such a law.

Another proposal calls for states to refuse to issue first-time driver's licenses to minors who have been convicted of drug charges. The fed-

eral government would enforce this by threatening to withhold federal transportation financing.

Bennett, who favors increased use of the military as an anti-drug measure, has expressed doubts that the proposals would be effective, said administration sources who spoke on the condition of anonymity.

Currently, educational institutions receiving federal aid must certify that they have drug-abuse prevention programs. The drug policy board is considering toughening those requirements. While Bennett doesn't oppose "putting teeth in the law," he doesn't feel such steps are "central to the war on drugs," said one source.

Bennett argued successfully at a policy-board meeting May 27 against a proposal to make anyone convicted of drug charges ineligible for student aid, according to the sources.

White House spokesman Marlin Fitzwater said the drug policy board has been compiling suggestions to submit to an executive-legislative task force that President Reagan called for last month.

If endorsed by the policy board and the White House, the proposals would be implemented through legislation and federal regulation.

THE COURIER-JOURNAL, THURSDAY, JUNE 9, 1988

Brock names New Jersey educator to top post

Associated Press

A New Jersey educator will serve as deputy superintendent for instruction in the Kentucky Department of Education, Superintendent John Brock announced yesterday.

Dr. Betty E. Steffy, superintendent of schools in Moorestown, N. J., is a nationally recognized authority

on curriculum and management, Brock said in Louisville.

Steffy will help local school districts with curriculum, federal-aid programs, teacher certification and programs for exceptional children.

She was among dozens of top appointees Brock introduced at the summer conference of the Kentucky Association of School Superintendents.

Others who will fill top positions in the department are Dan Branham, deputy superintendent for research and planning, and Arnold Guess, deputy superintendent for administration.

Branham is now deputy superintendent for programs and Guess is associate superintendent for local services.

Brock said one deputy superintendent is yet to be appointed. The job has been offered to someone, he said, but not officially accepted.

Three former department officials will also take posts under Brock. They are:

■ Stephen Henderson, a former principal at Model Laboratory School at Eastern Kentucky University, will be associate superintendent for instruction.

■ Rosemary Weddington, Kentucky's teacher of the year in 1987 will be director of the division of recognition.

■ Harry "Gippy" Graham will serve as director of the division of community education. Graham lost to Brock in the 1987 Democratic primary for superintendent.

LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY.,

THURSDAY, JUNE 9, 1988

Somerset college chief to take Minn. post

SOMERSET — The president of Somerset Community College has been appointed president of Anoka-Ramsey Community College in Minnesota effective July 1.

Richard G. Carpenter, 35, was recommended for the position by Gerald W. Christenson, the chancellor of the Minnesota Community College System. The State Board for Community Colleges approved the appointment Monday.

He will succeed Neil Christenson, who is becoming deputy chancellor for the community college system July 1.

Carpenter has been president at Somerset Community College since 1984. Previously he was academic dean of the college, which has an enrollment of 2,000. He has extensive teaching experience at the university, community college, secondary and elementary levels, the chancellor's office said.

Anoka-Ramsey is one of 18 colleges in the Minnesota Community College System. It has campuses in Coon Rapids and Cambridge, with an enrollment of 5,000.

Murray dean named Campbellsville president

By Todd Pack
Herald-Leader staff writer

ELIZABETHTOWN — Almost from the day he became an assistant professor at Murray State University, Kenneth W. Winters has wanted "to hold a position to give leadership to a campus."

After 23 years, he will get his chance — but at another school.

Winters, 53, has been named the eighth president of Campbellsville College, which is affiliated with the Kentucky Baptist Convention.

He will replace retiring President W.R. Davenport on Aug. 1.

Winters said at a news conference in Elizabethtown that he would move the university forward.

"We have to define where we are at this point and meet with communities to see what kind of needs they have."

"I don't want there to be a superintendent or church or principal in our region that I haven't talked with," he said.

"We want to spread the word about our campus and what it has to offer Kentucky."

Winters said a priority would be to increase the college's stagnant enrollment, which has stayed between 650 and 700 for about 10 years.

Besides recruiting recent high school graduates, Winters said, the college should try to attract people who have not taken a class in years.

He said he would also work to improve the college's broadcasting and business courses and build a

strong network of alumni.

One way to build that network, Winters said, would be to call on the alumni's support for the college's varsity football team, organized last year.

"On any campus in the world, you'll have people who have diametrically opposed views on the value of that program," Winters said. But he maintained that athletic teams were a good way to keep alumni and students.

Campbellsville's board of trustees must have agreed with Winters' proposals.

He beat out 79 other applicants for the job, said Lawrence Hall, the chairman of the board. He said Winters accepted the board's offer Monday evening.

Three applicants were taken to the Taylor County campus to meet with faculty and students earlier this year, said Hall, an Elizabethtown resident.

"Even before the board made its decision, the faculty and students made their recommendations," he said, "and they recommended him."

Winters has been dean of the College of Industry and Technology at Murray since 1977. While there, he helped secure \$12.3 million from the state to build the Martha Layne Collins Center for Industry and Technology.

Before moving to Murray in 1965, Winters was a civilian adviser to the Army Reserve unit in Owensboro and a teacher in Henderson.

Davenport, whom he is replacing, has served as Campbellsville's president since 1968.

Davenport, 62, said yesterday that he resigned in December because his rheumatoid arthritis was making his job difficult.

His resignation was to be effective Dec. 31 of this year, he said, but he agreed to step down early if the board could find his replacement before then.

Although he told the board last year he would like to stay on and help with public relations or fund raising, he said, "I have concluded my retirement will be total."

THE COURIER-JOURNAL, THURSDAY, JUNE 9, 1988

Murray dean to head Campbellsville College

By DAVID CAZARES
Staff Writer

ELIZABETHTOWN, Ky. — Kenneth Winters, a dean at Murray State University, was named president of Campbellsville College yesterday.

"We feel that Dr. Winters' education and his experience and his Christian commitment make him an individual that will be an outstanding leader at Campbellsville College," said Lawrence Hall, chairman of the Campbellsville College Board of Trustees.

The Campbellsville school is affiliated with the Kentucky Baptist Convention.

Winters, 53, dean of Murray's College of Industry and Technology, will assume his new post Aug. 1. He succeeds W. R. Davenport, who announced his retirement in December after 19 years as president.

Winters said that while Campbellsville College will continue to stress liberal arts, he wants to devel-

op its strengths in programs such as video production, business and computer studies. He also said more emphasis will be placed on adult education.

As president,

will work to increase the visibility of the college. "We want to spread the word about what Campbellsville is and what impact it can have on Kentucky's future."

He said he will review the college's programs for strengths and weaknesses and meet with community leaders to see how the school can better serve area residents.

The college's mission as a "comprehensive university" will not change, he said, although some changes are necessary. For example, Winters said he would like to see building improvements, the creation of an endowment, more aggressive recruiting of students and expansion of athletic programs.

"You never get a second chance to make a first impression," he said. "I really believe that some changes need to be made."

Winters said a positive step has been the reactivation of the college's football team. The Tigers — the school's first team in more than 50 years — will play Division II football this year in the National Association of Intercollegiate Athletics.

The college's financial condition is another area of concern, Winters said, but that holds true for other institutions, too. He praised the long-term financial plan — Vision 2000 — which was adopted by the board of trustees in December to carry the

Winters wants an alumni organization to be established so graduates can become more involved in supporting the school. "As state dollars are drying up, the resources of the alumni are going to become more important," he said.

Although Winters said the college can attract more state money, he said it will also need corporate support.

Winters also said the highlight of his 23-year career at Murray was the establishment of the Martha Layne Collins Center of Industry and Technology, and he foresees similar Campbellsville successes.

His primary concern, however, is ensuring that the college continues to focus on its students.

"My management style is to develop the very best example that I can for those students, faculty and staff that I work with daily," he said.



MSU Clip Sheet

A sampling of recent articles of interest to Morehead State University

The Daily Independent, Ashland, Ky., Friday, June 10, 1988

In our view

Needed: \$270,100

\$270,100.

That amount is all that is needed for Ashland Community College to begin construction of a long-awaited and much-needed learning resource center. In an unprecedented move, the 1988 Kentucky General Assembly approved construction of the \$4.3 million building if the ACC raises, through private contributions, half of the debt service for the first year of construction.

The ACC advisory board last week approved the appointment of a steering committee and the creation of a foundation to help raise the \$270,100. ACC Director Anthony Newberry hopes to have the money raised by next June 1.

While soliciting private contributions is a common practice at all the state's four-year universities, it is new to ACC. Thus, college officials are uncertain about just how successful their first effort will be. Our hope is that ACC will have little trouble in getting donations from local businesses and industries, from local civic clubs, from former students and from other individuals who know the valuable role ACC plays in this community.

One reason for giving is that the learning resource building is critically needed. ACC has enjoyed rapid growth in recent years. Not only are many young people finding ACC the most affordable option for seeking a college education, but many older citizens are earning college credits at ACC while maintaining their jobs in the community.

Because of its enrollment increase, ACC has simply

outgrown its building. It often is impossible for some students to take the courses they need because the college does not have the space to offer them when the students, many of whom have jobs, can attend class.

The learning resource center has been on the drawing board for more than a decade. Not only would it house a library, student center and additional classrooms and offices, but it also would free classroom space in the current building now used by the library and student center.

Giving to the foundation also could be a way to thank ACC for the service it provides this community. Not only has the college provided thousands of students with a quality education, but it also has been responsive to the particular needs of the community. On several occasions, ACC has offered new programs to meet a specific need expressed by an industry or professional group, and over the years, hundreds of business and civic organizations have used ACC as a meeting place. The college's auditorium has been used for hundreds of community plays and concerts, and ACC's continuing education program has offered hundreds of non-credit "fun" courses. In short, ACC has been just what its name says it is — a *community* college.

Raising \$270,100 in only a year will not be an easy task. It will take perseverance and a lot of effort. For many years, ACC has responded to the needs of this community. Now, the community has the opportunity to respond to the needs of ACC.

Can Wilkinson avoid losing control of education-reform agenda?

FRANKFORT, Ky. — Gov. Wallace Wilkinson's initial reaction to the landmark decision that Kentucky's system of financing schools is unconstitutional might have been the same as the reaction of the Israelites when manna fell from Heaven.

Wilkinson is hungry to improve schools, but he had given no public sign that he was ready to propose the higher taxes needed to pay for education reform. Here was an out.

In a long-awaited decision, Franklin Circuit Judge Ray Corns ruled two weeks ago that Kentucky's school-finance system "invidiously discriminates" against students in the poor regions of the state where the property tax base is skimpy.

Wilkinson portrayed himself in last year's campaign as the strongest candidate against higher taxes. True to his promise, he rebuffed efforts to raise taxes during his first legislative session. So the session ended without resolution of his dilemma.

In one respect, Corns' ruling gives Wilkinson the opening he badly needed. But the Governor now faces a different sort of problem, one that powerful Kentucky governors



TOM LOFTUS
FRANKFORT
BUREAU CHIEF

have never had to worry about: losing control of the education-reform agenda.

Wilkinson offered a miserly education package in his first budget. Among other things, he proposed to reduce funding for the reforms enacted during Gov. Martha Layne Collins' administration because of a lack of revenue and because he didn't think they were the best way to spend the state's education dollars.

Instead, he offered his own education programs. They were modest, but he promised they would lead to significant reform later in his administration when the state might be able to afford them.

When the Kentucky Education Association objected, he called the group sel'ish.

When university presidents objected, he called them cry babies. When Rep. Joe Clarke and Sen. Michael R. Moloney offered tax-increase bills to improve schools, he promised vetoes.

The legislature didn't have the stomach to raise taxes. But it changed the Wilkinson budget to restore some of the money for Collins' reforms, and to give a few more dollars to universities.

So the session ended with a budget sure to cause Kentucky schools to fall farther behind other states and Wilkinson showing no change — in his public statements, at least — in his opposition to higher taxes.

And Wilkinson said he would call special sessions repeatedly if that's what it would take to pass his program, the core of which is a system of annual rewards for faculty and staff of schools that improve.

The bickering between Wilkinson and lawmakers over the Governor's education plans and their modest price tag seems petty in the wake of Corns' ruling and its talk of "gross disparities" in the current school financing system.

The cost of resolving the problem of un-

derfunded rural schools would be in the hundreds of millions of dollars and certainly require a major tax increase.

Surely the legislature and past governors, not Wilkinson, carry the blame if one is to believe the stark picture of Kentucky education painted by Corns.

But the timing and the forcefulness of Corns' decision make it appear that Wilkinson — with the modest education plan he proposed last session — was trying to hang whistles and bells on an education machine badly in need of an overhaul.

It's hard to see now how the courts or the legislature will agree to fund Wilkinson's potentially expensive program before resolving the more basic problem of raising funding for poor school districts.

It will be many months before the impact of the Corns decision becomes clear. But one thing more certain than ever is that if the legislature is to improve schools



STAFF PHOTO, 1978

Judge Ray Corns

— whether in accordance with the needs cited by Corns, the Wilkinson program, or a combination of both — a significant tax increase will be necessary.

For now, the executive branch is behind. The legislature's budget experts (Clarke and Moloney), the courts (Corns), and education interest groups are now on record for the crying need to raise taxes.

Wilkinson must somehow patch up his stormy relationship with the legislature, drop-

his staunch opposition to a tax increase and push through some combination of his own program and other remedies to help the poorer school districts.

If not, the courts or the General Assembly will take the lead.

Education reform may well become the legacy of the Wilkinson years, but the judiciary — and perhaps the legislature — may get the credit.

LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY., SATURDAY, JUNE 11, 1988

New schools chief Wolfe's 4th in year

Staff, wire reports

CAMPTON — Owen David Collins, a former Lees College dean, was chosen yesterday as Wolfe County's fourth school superintendent in the last year.

Collins, 52, a resident of Elkatawa in Breathitt County, was given a four-year contract by the Wolfe County school board, said chairwoman Donna Maddox of Campton.

Collins replaces Charles McQuinn, a veteran school employee who assumed the office in January after Richard Jett resigned to begin his unsuccessful campaign for state representative. Last July, Jett replaced C. Tony Collins, who is not related to Owen Collins.

Owen Collins, a Centre College graduate who earned a doctorate from the University of Kentucky, begins the job July 1 and will be paid \$42,330 a year. He is now director of adult basic education and instructional leadership for the 10-county Kentucky Valley Education Cooperative.

THE COURIER-JOURNAL, FRIDAY, JUNE 10, 1988

Hazing leads to 3-year suspension for fraternity

Associated Press

VALPARAISO, Ind. — Valparaiso University has withdrawn its recognition of Sigma Phi Epsilon for at least three years because of a hazing incident in which a student suffered first- and second-degree burns.

"The university has determined that its regulations have been broken and that the moral and ethical standards and agreements which it expects all members of its community to adhere to have been seriously violated," university President Robert V. Schnabel said Wednesday.

Steven R. Jenny, 23, was stripped and covered with four gallons of a hot mixture of peanut butter, urine and feces in a fraternity ritual that occurs after a member gives a lavalier or necklace to a woman.

Jenny, a senior, was hospitalized for two days after being burned on his torso.

During the suspension, undergrads will be prevented from living at the fraternity house, and the fraternity or its members will not be allowed to participate in university activities, Schnabel said.

All rushing, pledging and parties will be prohibited, he said.

The fraternity house may remain open for seniors, but they cannot conduct fraternity activities and cannot hang an identifying sign.

Jenny graduated May 22. He has refused to file charges against any of the approximately 30 people involved in the incident, which occurred in the fraternity parking lot.

Chapter President Glen Mutscher was unavailable for comment.

Past chapter President David Gring said he was surprised at the penalty.

"I didn't think it would be three years," he said. "I don't know how the rest of the alumni will react."

School boards, superintendents are tackling issue of nepotism

By CAROL MARIE CROPPER
Staff Writer

In 1983, the Martin County school board voted to fire then-Superintendent Dan Branham after Branham fired a board member's brother and demoted his sister.

That action cost the board \$140,000 in an out-of-court settlement, and Branham got a better job as deputy state superintendent of public instruction.

Good things, however, don't always come to those who tangle with school politics.

Jackson County children started school three weeks late last fall as the board and superintendent argued over who should dole out school jobs.

Testimony in Kentucky's recent school-financing suit pointed out that some of the state's poorest districts have an uncommon number of cooks and bus drivers — hired at taxpayer expense.

Last week, the two groups most often suspected of practicing school politics — the superintendents and the school board members — joined to address a growing perception of trouble.

The superintendents adopted a statement calling on the state Board of Education to pass a regulation on the matter.

Joe Gormley, executive secretary of the Kentucky Association of School Superintendents, said the regulation would require districts to report the names of relatives of superintendents and school board members hired after Jan. 1. It would also require school systems to publish their hiring procedures in local newspapers, he said. And the statement offers the state Education Department help from the superintendents and the Kentucky School Boards Association in studying "political patronage."

David Keller, executive director of the school-board group, said he will urge his organization to appoint a committee later this month to study bad politics in schools. He said he would like to see the study involve representatives from other organizations.

Both Gormley and Keller wave aside questions about the credibility of a study done by their organizations. "I can't control other people's perceptions," Keller said. "The only thing we can do is make sure we do a thorough and credible study and come up with sound recommendations."

Leaders of both groups said they have a responsibility to take action.

Keller and Arvin said others might act if they don't. "We want to present solutions rather than have solutions imposed upon us," Keller said.

The feeling that there is a problem has grown over the last six years, Arvin said, and the legislature has considered several anti-nepotism bills.

A bill that would have outlawed much political activity by board members and superintendents and would have made it difficult for them to hire their relatives died this year after Senate Majority Leader Joe Wright of Harlan tabled it.

(Wright said he doesn't think relatives should be barred from working in a school system as long as they are qualified. His cousin is superintendent of Breckinridge County schools; his sister-in-law and stepsis-

ter are teachers, and the stepsister's brother is a principal.)

Both superintendents and board members say the perception is greater than the problem. A study, they say, could lift the cloud of suspicion hovering over good districts.

However, while individual superintendents were usually quick to say there is no problem in their district, comments during last week's seminar indicate they feel vulnerable to pressures for political hires.

A superintendent has little recourse if his board decides not to renew his contract, the superintendents pointed out.

By law, superintendents are supposed to recommend who to hire for board approval — not be pressured by the board or others to hire a relative of political crony. But "We all know you can go against the board on that one particular thing but somewhere down the line, you've had it," said Jim A. Jackson, superintendent in Woodford County.

"We've got good superintendents in this state who do not now have jobs because they crossed someone politically," he added.

Keller said most board members do not pressure their superintendent to make political hires. He added that his organization instructs new board members that they can't tell superintendents who to hire.

Kentucky has had some superintendents considered more politically powerful than their boards. In Clinton County several years ago, the superintendent's relatives filled many

school jobs.

State Superintendent John Brock joined the battle to kill anti-nepotism bills last session. But he also joined in last week's movement against hiring unqualified people just because they are related to board members or superintendents.

"You're out in front of me and I'm proud of you for it," he told the superintendents. "We need to work and find out whether it (nepotism) exists, and if it exists, where it exists so we can stop it."

He warned the superintendents he wanted results. If they don't find some solution to the problem, he said, he won't defend them against legislative action when the General Assembly meets again.

Brock called on local superintendents "to resist the pressures applied to you by individual board members or a majority of the board."

"If you can't," he said, "please help your fellow superintendents ... and just decide that superintendency is not for you."

Robert F. Sexton, executive director of the Prichard Committee for Academic Excellence — a group that has criticized school politicking — welcomed Brock's statements.

"I think it's about time that both the department and school administrators start cleaning up their own house and get rid of the blight (that) bad politics and hiring practices are."

Brock's comments were "tough," Sexton said. "We still have to see how tough" the superintendents' actions are going to be.

A reason to celebrate

Like most graduating high school seniors, about 30 residents of Morgan and surrounding counties had reason to celebrate the receiving of their diplomas. However, these students were atypical high school graduates. They ranged in age from 18 to the mid-50s and their "diplomas" were General Educational Development certificates.

They are among the first to earn their GEDs since the Morehead State University Morgan County Center opened in October 1987. We commend the university for having a formal graduation ceremony for the recipients as a means of congratulating them on their achievement and also as a way to emphasize to others the availability of the GED instruction and the importance of adults earning a GED. The speaker for the ceremony —

State Sen. Woody May, D-West Liberty — was a perfect choice. May is a former high school dropout who received a GED in the 1950s.

As we have said many times, the large percentage of adults who have not graduated from high school is one of the major education and economic problems of this region. The opportunities to study for a GED have increased sharply in recent years, and many adults are taking advantage of those opportunities. However, the number of potential GED students remains substantial.

Although few GED recipients go through graduation exercises like the one in Morgan County, all should take pride in their accomplishment. Any person who works to improve himself deserves praise.

LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY., SUNDAY, JUNE 12, 1988

Campus notebook

Centre

Preston Miles has been named to a three-year term as chairman of the science and mathematics division at Centre College, effective Sept. 1.

Miles will succeed Marshall Wilt, who will return to teaching and research as professor of chemical physics after completing his second three-year term as division chairman.

A 1970 Centre graduate, Miles earned a doctorate in analytical chemistry from the University of Kentucky in 1975. He is an associate professor at Centre. Before joining the Centre faculty in 1981, he was senior chemist and manager of analytical research and development at Ross Laboratories in Columbus, Ohio. He was also a lecturer in the chemistry department at Capital University.

Midway

The Honorable Order of Kentucky Colonels has awarded a \$54,000 grant to Midway College, school officials recently announced.

The money will be used to furnish the new Lewis A. Piper Dining Hall.

The Honorable Order of Kentucky Colonels is a non-profit charitable organization.

Morehead State

Stephen S. Taylor has been named vice president for academic affairs at Morehead State University, effective July 1.

Taylor's appointment, announced recently by Morehead President C. Nelson Grote, is expected to be approved by the board of regents at its meeting Friday in Ashland.

Taylor, who has been serving as acting vice president for the last year, has been a member of the university's faculty and administrative staff since 1973.

He is a professor of education and has been a public school teacher and administrator in Florida, Michigan, West Virginia and Ohio.

He received a bachelor's degree from Glenville (W.Va.) State College, a master's from Stetson University and a doctorate from Florida State University.

MSU Clip Sheet

A sampling of recent articles of interest to Morehead State University

LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY., TUESDAY, JUNE 14, 1988

Study: Poor schools keep Ky. from luring auto suppliers

By Jacqueline Duke
Herald-Leader business writer

Toyota has spawned new jobs in the once-dormant automotive supply industry, but Kentucky's poor education system is hindering the state from attracting more suppliers, a University of Kentucky study concludes.

A report published by UK's Center for Business and Economic Research confirms what many business, education and government leaders have long maintained: That Kentucky must improve its schools and turn out a skilled work force before its economy will flourish.

"A major constraint in attracting more auto suppliers is the state's large number of high school dropouts. Only 51 percent of Kentuckians hold high school degrees," the report, released yesterday, said.

"Auto suppliers and auto manufacturers have no use for high school dropouts," it said.

The study, commissioned last year by the Governor's Office for Policy and Management and titled "Kentucky's Automotive Supplier Industry: Trends and Implications," cost \$50,000.

One purpose was to determine the economic benefits to Kentucky from Toyota and its suppliers. Although the report concludes that there have been benefits, it indicates that Kentucky might not be able to take full advantage because of its deficient work force.

"We may run into a labor shortage because the suppliers are going to be looking for many of the same qualities in a work force that Toyota is looking for. You need more than a strong back to work in many of these plants," said H. Brinton Milward, director of the center and one of the researchers.

Despite the benefits from Toyota, Kentucky is falling short in producing students with the kinds of skills suppliers require.

"Education is extremely important now and will become even more important in the future," said Heidi Newman, project manager and research associate at the center.

The report said Kentucky had to improve its educational system, particularly in math, science and English and increase its percentage of high school graduates.

Those goals, the report said, "are the most important economic development strategies that the Commonwealth could pursue if it wants to broaden the area where suppliers are willing to locate."

"Basically I'm not surprised by the report," said Lexington Mayor Scotty Baesler, former chairman of the state economic development commission. "It does confirm what we've been saying about the education of the potential work force."

Baesler said Kentucky would have to rely not only on traditional methods of training workers, but on a combination of public and private efforts.

Commerce Secretary William H. Lomicka said through a spokesman he could not comment on the report until he had seen it.

Gov. Wallace Wilkinson and his press secretary were not available for comment yesterday.

As of April, there were 37 Japanese firms in Kentucky compared with seven in June 1985, before Toyota's decision to build a plant in Georgetown.

The firms, once expected to span a 15-county area, now are in 22 counties.

"The expansion looks really good. What you see is a broadening of the Golden Triangle," Milward said.

The total estimated Japanese investment went from \$1.1 billion in March 1987 to nearly \$1.8 billion in April 1988. During the same period, estimated new employment from Japanese direct industrial investment went from 6,255 to 10,492, excluding Toyota.

The report also finds that Kentucky's landing of Toyota has enhanced the state's competitive position among the six "auto alley" states.

Lack of data prevented researchers from conducting a cost-benefit analysis.

Other recommendations include creation of a data base tracking system to store information on such aspects of Japanese investment as employment, incentives, ownership and location.

The report also recommends the creation of a multistate committee among the six "auto alley" states. The committee would collect data, exchange information and help develop long-term planning for the region.

THE COURIER-JOURNAL, TUESDAY, JUNE 14, 1988

State budget almost sure to balance

FRANKFORT, Ky. — General Fund receipts grew by 4.3 percent in May over the same month a year ago, virtually ensuring that the state will finish the fiscal year with a balanced budget, according to a report released yesterday by the Finance Cabinet.

The \$196.5 million taken in during May meant receipts for the first 11 months of the fiscal year were 5.5 percent ahead of the previous year. Receipts this month will have to be only 2.3 percent higher than last year for the state to meet its budget needs.

The state's fiscal year ends June 30.

The primary sources of revenue growth were from the sales and use tax, which grew by 7 percent over May 1987, and employer withholding for income taxes, which was up 10.1 percent.

"Growth in those two areas continues to reflect strength in the state economy," Finance Secretary L. Rogers Wells Jr. said.

Collections for the Road Fund grew by 8.5 percent from May 1987, but the fund has still taken in 5.3 percent less through the first 11 months of fiscal 1988 than it did for the same period a year ago.

Timing unsure on school-funding appeal

By Mary Ann Roser
Herald-Leader education writer

FRANKFORT — All sides involved in a suit over state funding for schools — including the judge — agree on one point: The case should go to Kentucky's highest court.

The question is, when?

Franklin Circuit Court Judge Jay Corns ruled May 31 in favor of 6 school districts that had sued the state over inadequate funding for public education. He declared the finance system "discriminatory and unconstitutional."

Even so, Corns thinks his ruling should be challenged to the Kentucky Supreme Court.

"It's kind of lonely being out here on a limb," he told attorneys in the case yesterday.

Legislative leaders, who were sued, had directed their attorney, William Scent of Paducah, to appeal to the state Supreme Court. But the

ruling did not contain the necessary language for an appeal to be filed.

So yesterday, Scent asked Corns to add that language. Corns said he would decide next week, but Scent was not optimistic his request would prevail.

Corns has said that he wants to wait until after he receives the report of a five-member committee he named last week. The committee will propose remedies to uneven funding in the state's 178 school districts and submit a report by Sept. 15.

Corns will issue a final order within a month of that.

Gov. Wallace Wilkinson, who also was sued, is willing to wait until then to seek an appeal, Budget Director Kevin Hable said.

But Scent, representing House Speaker Donald Blandford, D-Philpot, and Senate President Pro Tem John "Eck" Rose, D-Winchester, urged the judge to move now.

"Neither time nor money will be

saved by delaying the appeal," he said in a hearing before Corns yesterday.

The committee can continue its work while the case is being appealed, he argued. Nonetheless, he objected to the committee yesterday, saying that it had been "saddled with an impossible task."

The panel does not have time to fully explore the issues in the case, and probably will end up adopting proposals from its chairman, Kern Alexander, the departing president of Western Kentucky University, Scent said.

He was referring to a 1983 school-finance report done by Alexander. The report included recommendations to increase state aid to poorer districts, create uniform educational programs, pay teachers the same as those in bordering states, increase school building money and consider tax increases on property, sales, licenses and unmined minerals.

Alexander could not be reached yesterday, but Superintendent of Public Instruction John Brock, who is on the committee, said he did not think the committee would "adopt any prepared document."

"I think people on that committee will want to hear what people across the state have to say," he said. "It's going to take a major commitment of time, but I'm hoping we can do the things that need to be done without sacrificing thoroughness."

Scent also argued the committee had few options in proposing more money for education. It could recommend higher taxes, taking money from some other state program, such as higher education, or doing a combination of the two, he said.

But Brock did not see it that way.

"I don't think there's any solution regarding transferring money from any source to another," he said.

Quest for reform has made schools 'test happy,' study says

Associated Press

NEW YORK — School reform has made public schools — especially in the South — "test happy," according to a survey that finds U.S. students taking at least 100 million standardized tests each year.

Twenty-four states required students to pass a standardized test to graduate from high school in 1987, compared with 15 in 1985, according to the 50-state survey published yesterday by FairTest, a non-profit advocacy group in Cambridge, Mass. During the same period, the number of states using tests as part of statewide assessment programs rose from 37 to 42, the survey found.

The report upholds FairTest's view that such testing is excessive and biased against women and minority groups.

"In this country now, pupils are being tested far too often with far too simplistic a measure. The fallout hits those least able to defend themselves," said Dr. Martin N. Mail, executive director of FairTest.

ing director of FairTest and co-author of the survey.

The group compiled its statistics in a telephone survey last spring of education departments in every state. It also surveyed 56 school districts, including those with enrollments of at least 100,000 pupils.

The report estimated that students took 17.5 million standardized achievement, competency and basic skills tests to fulfill mandates in the 42 states requiring them, and in the District of Columbia in 1986-87.

Students took an additional 38.9 million standardized tests to fulfill local school district mandates, according to the group.

Between 30 million and 40 million standardized tests were administered to compensatory and special education students, and schools administered between 1.5 million and 1.75 million screening tests for kindergarten and pre-kindergarten students, the report said.

Southern states had the most state-mandated tests, according to FairTest. The nation's 20.9 million

public school students took an average .044 state-mandated tests per student in 1986-87. But southern states often had testing rates more than double that national average.

Kentucky students took an average of 1.01 state-mandated exams in the 1986-87 school year. The state requires all public school students enrolled in first through 12th grades to take the Kentucky Essential Skills Test every year. Although it's not mandated statewide, the Jefferson County Public Schools also require students to pass the test before they can graduate.

In Indiana, the only required test is the state's new Indiana Statewide Testing for Educational Progress test, which began this spring.

Virginia required 1.10 state-mandated tests per pupil in 1986-87. North Carolina required an average of 1.0 state-mandated exams.

"Historically the South has been viewed as having weak school systems. There is a belief that you can test your way to better schools, and the South jumped on it," Mail said.

June 15, 1988

MSU Clip Sheet

A sampling of recent articles of interest to Morehead State University

THE COURIER-JOURNAL, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 15, 1988

Legislators plan to get early start on education issue

By CAROL MARIE CROPPER
Staff Writer

FRANKFORT, Ky. — With the governor on one side pushing his education program, and a landmark court ruling on the other threatening to prompt massive changes, legislative leaders met yesterday and decided to begin their own work on education.

The legislature's interim House and Senate education committees will begin meeting next month — about a month earlier than usual — "to develop some agenda and some kind of direction on education," House Speaker Don Blandford said.

Blandford downplayed the significance of moving up the committee schedule, saying it was not a reaction to last month's Franklin Circuit Court ruling by Judge Ray Corns.

But others, such as House Education Committee Chairman Roger Noe, said it will give the legislature a chance to act rather than react in regard to the mandates of the governor and the court.

"We want to take the lead in expanding and continuing the education agenda. . . . We are not going to wait till we're told to do something in this process. We want to be a leader and a partner in whatever decision is made," Noe said.

He and Sen. Nelson Allen, chairman of the Senate Education Committee, asked for the earlier schedule, Blandford said.

Gov. Wallace Wilkinson's education proposals will be on the committees' agenda, Blandford said.

However, he and others at yesterday's gathering said there appeared to be little support for Wilkinson's package. One reason, legislators

said, 'was Corns' ruling that Kentucky's school-finance system is "unconstitutional and discriminatory."

"There were some people that felt that (the governor's) incentives or benchmark schools would create greater disparity than what there is now," said Senate President Pro Tem John "Eck" Rose.

Corns seemed to say there needs to be a minimum level of "efficiency" in all the state's 178 school districts, Noe said.

"We have to reach that threshold before we consider an incentive program tantamount to what the governor has proposed," Noe said.

Under Wilkinson's proposal, some "benchmark" districts would try innovative teaching methods and school organizational setups, and schools across the state would vie for bonuses to reward employees at schools that improve in such areas as student attendance, graduation rates or test scores.

If Corns says Kentucky's present system is not equitable, said Sen. Michael R. Moloney, then a program giving some districts special bonuses "would seemingly be inequitable too."

Wilkinson's education programs faltered in the 1988 legislative session largely because legislators who had worked for earlier improvements didn't want them to die, and they balked at backing the governor's plan. That was because he opposed a tax increase to pay for his proposals, preferring to use money intended for the earlier programs.

Last week Wilkinson seemed to soften his "no-tax" stance when talking about calling a special session to approve his program.

A willingness to raise revenue to support his new programs as well as continue the old ones would increase legislative support, Rose

said. But, he added, until there is further word about the intent and the effect of the court ruling, "I think there's going to be a cloud over Wilkinson's proposals, whether they are constitutional or not."

Most of the Democratic legislative leaders attended yesterday's meeting in Blandford's office. House Majority Whip Kenny Rapier, House Speaker Pro Tem Pete Worthington, House Majority Caucus Chairman Jody Richards, Senate Majority Floor Leader Joe Wright and Senate Majority Caucus Chairman David Karem were present.

"There wasn't much sentiment among this group for the governor's program as we know it," Blandford said.

Wilkinson has repeatedly said the state's poorest school systems would have an equal chance to win bonuses under his program.

"Anyone who says that the program would contribute to disparity either hasn't read it or doesn't understand it," Wilkinson said through his press secretary yesterday.

Referring to questions about the timing of the program in light of the lawsuit, he said, "Any time is a good time to talk about improving schools."

Wilkinson has not said when he will call a special session to consider his education package.

Legislators doubt that they will be able to appeal Corns' ruling until after he gets recommendations from a committee he appointed to propose new ways to pay for schools. The recommendations are expected by Oct. 15.

Therefore, any special session called this year would likely be held while the case is pending.

Noe said the legislature's education committees will seek widespread input and will look at such issues as preschool, programs for poor children at risk of failing, adult literacy, the amount of state aid given to poor districts to help make up for their lower property wealth, and the state's formula for allocating money to local districts, as well as the governor's program.

The legislature "would like to think" it can come up with a better, broader answer than either the governor or the court, Noe said.

Legislators see Corns' ruling as an attempt to usurp the authority of the legislature, he said. But, he added, "It could be the stick that is being used to publicly force the legislature into additional action."

Corns said yesterday that legislators "certainly have a right to do whatever they think is appropriate."

"I'm just pleased that people are really interested in addressing the problem."

THE COURIER-JOURNAL, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 15, 1988

Forward in the Fifth gets leader

LEXINGTON — A Lexington management consultant has been hired to serve as the first executive director of Forward in the Fifth, a group that promotes better schools in Kentucky's 5th Congressional District.

Rona Roberts, a Monticello native, will begin her duties on July 1, JoAnne James, chairman of the group, said yesterday.

Roberts previously worked with the Prichard Committee, another education-improvement group. She has also served as a consultant to citizen groups, businesses and government agencies.

Forward in the Fifth was formed two years ago to help schools in the district, which traditionally fared poorly in education. It now has chapters in 25 of the district's 27 counties, James said.

Roberts will assume some responsibility for the staff of the Mountain Association for Community Economic Development, which is based in Berea. MACED has helped Forward in the Fifth since it was founded.

Forward in the Fifth plans to start a fund-raising drive soon to expand its anti-dropout and school-attendance programs, James said.

Bowling Green school facing state charges

By TOM LOFTUS
Staff Writer

FRANKFORT, Ky. — Bowling Green Junior College of Business fails to meet minimum state standards for such colleges in financial soundness, quality of instruction and other areas, the State Board of Proprietary Education charged yesterday.

Board Executive Director Robert L. Summers mailed the charges to the college yesterday. The letter tells college officials that they can respond to the charges at a July 14 hearing to determine whether the college's state license should be renewed for the 1988-89 school year.

William Brown, the college's interim president, said last night that he had not yet received the letter. He said the charges read to him were inaccurate but deferred a detailed response until he has reviewed the letter.

Brown did say that the college will provide evidence to rebut the charges at the hearing. He also added that the college "absolutely" intends to carry on as normal next school year.

The 20-year-old college has about 500 students on campuses in Bowling Green, Glasgow and Nashville, Tenn. It offers associate degrees in

business administration, fashion merchandising, accounting and computer programming, and in three career fields — executive secretary, medical administrative assistant and medical-laboratory technician.

Since last September the college has been battling the U.S. Department of Education over the department's charges that the school has mishandled federal student-aid money.

The college is appealing an April decision by a federal administrative-law judge to fine the college \$300,000 and to cut off future federal student aid.

This is the second time the college has clashed with the U.S. Department of Education. In 1984 it paid a \$75,000 fine, repaid \$286,169 to the federal loan program and pleaded guilty in U.S. District Court to eight counts of making false and fraudulent statements.

The state board decided on May 13 to send investigators to the college. Charges filed yesterday are based on the results of that investigation. They allege:

■ The college is violating a state law requiring it to be financially sound. Its financial problems are

due to the withholding of federal funds and because of declining enrollment.

■ Laboratory facilities for a health program at the Glasgow campus are inadequate, violating a law that requires proper instructional materials and facilities.

■ Students are given unlimited time to complete a certain admissions-test form that should be completed in 12 minutes.

■ The college has given prospective students documents indicating it offers an associate degree in fashion-merchandising management when the college license authorizes no such program.

The letter also charges that the college could not provide outlines of courses to investigators, has inaccurately advertised starting salaries of graduates, does not have a tuition-refund schedule and does not maintain adequate records — all required by state law.

Investigators allege that college officials could not provide to current financial statements, balance sheets or monthly profit-and-loss statements.

"Current bank statements of the school indicate overdraft charges of \$1,743 for the period July 31, 1987, through April 29, 1988, and such statements indicate insufficient funds and a consistent pattern of returned checks," the letter charges.

THE COURIER-JOURNAL, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 15, 1988

UT chancellor is stepping down

KNOXVILLE, Tenn. — University of Tennessee Chancellor Jack Reese said yesterday that he is resigning so he can return to teaching English, but he said he will stay long enough to help find a successor.

"I'd been thinking of making a change for some time," Reese said at a news conference.

Reese, who has been the Knoxville campus chancellor since 1973, said he had thought about announcing his resignation last year but held back when UT President Edward Boling announced he would step down July 1.

Former Tennessee Gov. Lamar Alexander will succeed Boling.

"This has nothing to do whatever with Mr. Alexander's coming in," Reese said.

The chancellor's announcement of resignation is the third by a top UT official in a year.

Besides Boling, John Prados, vice president for academic affairs and research, has said he will step down by the end of 1988. Prados has said he will return to teaching in the school's College of Engineering.

Reese, 59, graduated from Berea College and got his master's and doctoral degrees at the University of Kentucky.



*The Board of Regents
of
Morehead State University
requests the honor of your presence
at a reception*

*Friday, the seventeenth of June
Nineteen hundred and eighty-eight
at 4:30 p.m.*

*Ashland Petroleum Executive
Office Building
2000 Ashland Drive
Russell, Kentucky*

MSU Clip Sheet

A sampling of recent articles of interest to Morehead State University

LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY., THURSDAY, JUNE 16, 1988

Panel wants advice on school finances

Judge's advisers seeking suggestions from defendants in suit prompting study

By Mary Ann Roser
Herald-Leader education writer

A committee advising a judge on ways to fix Kentucky's school finance system will take pains to get some advice first, the chairman said yesterday.

The five-member panel will solicit comments from state leaders — perhaps as early as next week — and then travel across Kentucky in July to hear from parents, educators and others, chairman Kern Alexander said.

"We think parents, school people, Farm Bureau members, the Chamber of Commerce — all kinds of people — have views on this

important public issue," he said. "We want them to talk with us, counsel with us, give us some idea as to their concerns."

The committee was created by Franklin Circuit Judge Ray Corns, who on May 31 declared Kentucky's school finance system discriminatory and unconstitutional. He has given the committee until Sept. 15 to make recommendations, which he will consider before issuing a final ruling by Oct. 15.

At least four regional meetings will be held in July, Alexander said, adding that he hopes to begin meeting next week with legislative leaders and members of Gov. Wal-

Senate President-Pro Tem John A. "Eck" Rose, D-Winchester, said he was "perplexed" by that because legislative leaders planned to appeal the ruling.

"I am willing to do anything to further the cause of education in Kentucky, but I find it very hard to understand why I as a defendant would advise a committee that would advise a judge," he said.

Alexander, the departing president of Western Kentucky University, said he thought it was "very important" to get the views of leaders such as Rose.

He also said he hoped other efforts to improve education in

Kentucky would continue while the committee did its work. Those efforts include plans by the legislature to hold education hearings next month and Gov. Wallace Wilkinson's attempts to win support for his education proposals.

"I would hope nothing would go on the back burner," said Alexander, who will become a distinguished professor at Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University.

Several legislative leaders said they doubted the General Assembly would approve the governor's program while the case was unresolved.

The governor wants to call a special session of the legislature this fall to enact a program that

would give pay bonuses to teachers

in schools that improve.

"Some members worry that the governor's program could create more disparity," said House Majority whip Kenny Rapier, D-Bardstown. The ruling "puts a cloud over it, certainly."

Rose made similar comments.

"Has a kid got a fair shot at that money?" he asked. "That's what the whole lawsuit is about."

Since the legislative session ended in April, Wilkinson and Education Secretary Jack Foster have been meeting with legislators and speaking on behalf of the program.

They have no plans to change their strategy, expand the program or alter it, Foster said.

"The support is overwhelming, contrary to what the leaders are saying," he said.

The legislature's education committees plan to begin meeting in July, two months earlier than usual, to discuss what should be done to improve education. The meetings could involve hearings across the state and result in a plan to improve education with suggestions on how to fund it, Rapier said.

"We were going to do this anyway, but it comes on the heels of Judge Corns' decision, which is a catalyst to this," said Rep. Roger Noe, D-Harlan, chairman of the House Education Committee.

Foster said the idea was excellent.

"The administration is interested in learning what it can from the legislature," he said.

Sometime this year, the committees hope to have an education "summit" meeting that would bring together all the various groups interested in education, Noe said.

—A service of the Office of Public

JK athletics get \$13.7 million budget

By Jerry Tipton

Herald-Leader staff writer

A record \$13.7 million budget — more than \$4 million greater than last year's \$9.3 million budget — was approved by the University of Kentucky Athletics Association Board of Directors yesterday. But despite the higher-than-ever amount, Cliff Hagan, UK's athletics director, called it "one of the leanest we've presented."

The budget leaves little room for financial maneuvering, Hagan said, because a holdover \$800,000 surplus will be part of a \$1.5 million gift to UK the board approved earlier this year. Increases in ticket prices in football and men's basketball and surcharges for season tickets in those sports will provide the balance of the gift, Hagan said.

The Athletics Association's reserve will shrink to an expected \$315,183, Hagan said.

"Needless to say, any loss of receipts or erosion of contributions or reduction of revenue from the Southeastern Conference will significantly impact this budget," Hagan told the board, "and our ability to provide the \$1.5 (million) next year."

Earlier this year, the board also approved a transfer of another \$1.5 million to UK next year.

UK president David Roselle cautioned against comparing the \$13.7 million figure with last year's budget. For the first time, the budget presented to the board included the guarantees UK pays visiting opponents in football and basketball, plus the guarantees the school receives when the Wildcats travel to away games in those sports. Both sets of guarantees will be about \$820,000, Hagan said.

Football and men's basketball are expected to generate record revenues, according to figures presented to the board. If calculations are correct, football will bring in \$6,903,600 this fall. Last year's budget figure for football was \$4,925,000. The \$1 charge added to most Commonwealth Stadium tickets will account for an additional \$260,000, Hagan said. Almost \$300,000 will come from a \$10 surcharge on season tickets. UK's seven home games (six were played last year) will also add to football's revenue.

Football is expected to pay out \$5,363,100 with maintenance and operation of the E.J. Nutter Training Center (estimated at \$25,000) an added expense.

Men's basketball is budgeted to generate \$3,844,000 and pay out \$2,084,000. Last year's budget called for \$2,830,600 in revenue from men's basketball.

Women's basketball continues to be a financial drain on the budget, but Hagan expressed confidence second-year coach Sharon Fanning can eventually put the program in the black. The women's team is expected to produce \$15,000 in revenue next season while costing UK \$514,900.

"The thought was, perhaps with the right promotion, they might have been self-sustaining or might even make a few dollars at some point," Hagan told the board. "That hasn't been the case. With the proper athletes and coaches and promotion, they might."

The rest of UK's athletic teams — the so-called non-revenue sports — are projected to generate \$87,500. Those sports will cost UK \$2,112,485 (men's sports \$913,525 and women's sports \$1,198,960).

In other actions, the board:

- Learned that Bob Bradley, Assistant Director of Athletics/Academic Affairs at UK, has been given the duty of policing the athletic department. In that capacity, Bradley will be charged with "ensuring compliance by the UK Athletics Association and its employees with NCAA, SEC and institutional rules," according to a news release.

Bradley will continue his current role of providing NCAA and SEC rules interpretations and overseeing the Center for Academic and Tutorial Services (CATS).

- Heard Dr. Jack Blanton, a UK vice chancellor, give "good and bad news" about the school's new aquatic center. The good news was the facility will be an eye-catcher once completed. The bad news was the completion date has been moved back from Aug. 1 to "some-time well into the start of school,"

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Blanton said.

Paint and painting materials left in the buildings caught fire last week and caused smoke and soot damage, said Blanton, who added "the whole interior will need to be cleaned or maybe re-painted."

- Welcomed Larry Forgy, who replaced Frank Ramsey as a member.

- Said goodbye to Dr. Charles Roland, a history professor who has been on the board since 1972. Yesterday's meeting was Roland's last as a board member.

Shaping a future

Ex-governor's son pursues sculpting, martial-arts careers

By GEORGE W. HACKETT
Associated Press

LEXINGTON, Ky. — He was only 4 when his father became governor of Kentucky, but Edward Breathitt III still remembers many of the politicians who visited the Governor's Mansion.

They predicted the youngster would succeed in any career he selected, and Breathitt, now 29, is trying to fulfill the prophecy, as a sculptor and a martial-arts instructor.

"Most people stick to one profession. I'm involved in two and enjoying the challenge," he said recently. "Down the road, I

may have to decide which job is more important and concentrate on it."

His artistic side tells him that a sculptor's life is the life for him. "Admittedly, it's my true love, and I want to establish a name for myself in a highly competitive field. All I need is a few breaks."

Opportunity knocked last fall at a Kentucky Health Care Access Foundation fund-raiser. Among the items auctioned was an offer from Breathitt to create a bust of anyone the top bidder chose.

The winner was Bill Samuels Jr., president of Maker's Mark Distillery. Samuels requested a likeness of his father, Bill Sr., who had retired from day-to-day operations at the Loretto plant.

"I started by modeling the figure in clay, using photographs showing Samuels from all angles. He sat for six hours while I worked on the piece."

The bust was unveiled last month and Breathitt described it as "the best thing I've ever done. Mr. Samuels was happy. When an artist pleases his subject, it's a very rewarding feeling."

Equally rewarding is the satisfaction he gets from martial arts, an infatuation that began when he was 11 and living in Hopkinsville.

After the family moved to Washington, D.C., he studied under a grand master there and earned a black belt as a senior in high school.

Breathitt completed his studies at American University in Washington and became sales manager for a solar-energy corporation in Dallas.

"I stayed four years and then went back to Washington to talk over my future with Dad (Edward T. "Ned" Breathitt). He had purchased a house in Lexington and suggested I use it to pursue my abilities, wherever they took me."

The younger Breathitt followed that advice and soon opened a martial-arts school. He has 120 students and, ordinarily, the youngest would be 5.

"We made an exception when a man showed up and said we had to enroll both sons, even though the youngest was 3 years old."

During the first week, the toddler's attention span was five minutes, but "his change in attitude has been amazing. If it lasts, he will have a black belt by the time that he's 6 or 7."

Looking ahead, Breathitt is planning a bust of former Gov. Bert T. Combs and one of his father, who still lives in Washington and is an executive with Norfolk Southern Corp. He will be retiring next year and probably returning to Kentucky.

He said that his father, a skilled politician in his day, recently "entered into a bipartisan relationship that pleased all the family."

The elder Breathitt, a Democrat, married Lucy Winchester, former social secretary to President Richard Nixon, a Republican.

Roselle expects report on UK probe soon

By RICHARD WILSON
Staff Writer

LEXINGTON, Ky. — University of Kentucky President David Roselle said yesterday that he expects a report soon from the Lexington lawyer investigating whether UK assistant basketball coach Dwane Casey sent \$1,000 to the father of a recruit.

"My guess is that it won't be much longer," Roselle told reporters after a meeting of UK's Athletics Association board of directors.

A report on the investigation is being prepared by James Park Jr., a former Court of Appeals judge hired by UK to probe the allegations that Casey sent the money to Claud Mills, the father of Los Angeles high school star Chris Mills.

Two months ago the Los Angeles Daily News reported that Emery Worldwide Air Freight workers in Los Angeles had found 20 \$50 bills in a package from Casey to Claud Mills that popped open in transit.

and Mills denied getting any.

UK and the NCAA are investigating the matter. Giving money to a recruit is a violation of NCAA rules.

Roselle said that he has not talked to Park about his report or depositions taken last week from Emery employees.

"I haven't been involved in the investigation. It's not that I am not curious, but I want the investigation to be thorough and good, and I don't want the university in any way to appear to be in some way steering the investigation," Roselle said.

He said he had told Park to inform him only "if there was something that I vitally needed to know."

During the Athletics Association board meeting, Roselle acknowledged his curiosity "about how the whole thing is going to play itself out. It's terribly important that it (the investigation) be done well because there is a lot at stake."

The NCAA has yet to inform UK that it will conduct a full-scale investigation of the Casey-Mills affair.

such a notice is likely. Notice of an official investigation would outline specific allegations which UK would be directed to investigate and answer.

Findings of rule violations could lead to sanctions against UK. These could include being barred from appearing on television and postseason play and a reduction in scholarships.

The Athletics Association board adopted a \$13.7 million budget for the coming year, about a \$2.5 million increase over this year's spending.

The board also gave Assistant Athletic Director Bob Bradley the additional duties of overseeing UK's compliance with NCAA and Southeastern Conference regulations. Bradley has overseen UK's academic-affairs program since 1977.

Roselle also announced the appointment of Larry Forgy, a Lexington lawyer and UK trustee, to the athletic board. Forgy succeeds former trustee Frank Ramsey of Madisonville.

MSU Clip Sheet

A sampling of recent articles of interest to Morehead State University

LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY., FRIDAY, JUNE 17, 1988

Morehead professor George Young dies

By Jennifer Hewlett
Herald-Leader staff writer

George Thompson Young, professor emeritus of government and history at Morehead State University, died yesterday at Baptist East Hospital in Louisville after a short illness. He was 79.

Young began his career at Morehead in 1932 as a math teacher in the college's Robert T. Breckinridge Training School. He later began teaching college courses part time and became a full-time college teacher in 1965.

Although he retired from full-time work in 1979, he continued to teach a class called "Kentucky Historical Tours," a history class on wheels that took students to various historical sites. It was thought to be the only class of its kind.

"It's very hard to give some life to things that happened long ago," Young told the Herald-Leader in 1984. "But I've spent my whole life trying to do it."

An accomplished pianist, he worked his way through Centre College by playing piano at a silent movie theater. During World War II, he was part of an Army special services that entertained troops. He later performed frequently at special gatherings and, as a high

school teacher, used his talent to get students' attention.

In 1979 he began funding two annual scholarships at Morehead, one for an outstanding music student in memory of his mother, Edwa Peters Young, and one for an outstanding history major in memory of his cousin Allie W. Young, who had been a leader in establishing a state normal school at Morehead. He endowed the scholarships in 1986.

Young received Morehead's Founders Day Award in March. The school awarded him an honorary doctorate degree in political science in 1979.

Young, an Owingsville native, received a bachelor's degree from Centre College in 1931 and a master's degree from Columbia University in 1935.

Young, who lived in Louisville at his death, is survived by a brother, Edward Preston Young.

Services will be at 2 p.m. Saturday at St. Julie's Menifee Memorial Church, Owingsville. Visitation will be from 7 to 9 p.m. today at Richardson Funeral Home, Owingsville.

LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY., FRIDAY, JUNE 17, 1988

UK Vice President Hornback resigns

Herald-Leader staff report

Raymond Hornback has resigned as vice president for university relations at the University of Kentucky and will join the Preston Group Inc., a Lexington public relations and marketing firm.

Hornback's resignation is effective June 30, the day before he will begin his new job, according to a statement from the Preston Group.

Hornback will be president of the public relations and educational consultants divisions of the Preston Group. The newly created educa-

tional consultants division will include fund raising, marketing and media relations services for educational groups.

Hornback, in the statement, said he was "excited about participating in the company's current endeavors and in working to develop new directions for the Preston Group."

Hornback, 53, is a UK graduate with a doctorate from Indiana University. He was a vice president of Morehead State University before joining UK in 1973.

At UK, Hornback was in charge

of various fund-raising campaigns. He said he was "extremely proud of the records we set at UK in fund raising during my tenure."

"We assembled a very competent staff of native Kentuckians and went from raising less than \$1 million a year to a high of \$23 million in one year and a grand total of some \$175 million during my UK days," Hornback said.

The Preston Group, established in 1969, has clients in 12 states and Washington, D.C.

Hornback quitting UK vice presidency

By RICHARD WILSON
Staff Writer

LEXINGTON, Ky. — Raymond R. Hornback, the University of Kentucky's vice president for university relations since 1973, has resigned to join a Lexington public relations company.

Hornback will become president of two divisions of The Preston Group Inc.

UK President David Roselle is not expected to fill Hornback's post, instead assigning some of the duties to other officials.

"I'm sure I speak for the entire University of Kentucky community and the alumni of the university in wishing Ray Hornback

well in his new endeavors," Roselle said. "We appreciate his 15 years of service to UK and the many good things he did in his tenure as vice president."

In addition to heading the Preston Group's existing public relations division, Hornback will also be president of a new educational consultants division, which will include fund-raising, marketing and media relations services to educational and non-profit organizations.



Hornback

Hornback said he had "a marvelous experience at UK working with some of the finest people one could ever expect to be around, particularly the volunteers who have done so much to make our fund raising and alumni activities highly successful."

He specifically cited expansion of UK's fund-raising activities during his tenure, which totaled about \$175 million.

"I am also very proud of the growth in alumni clubs and alumni development in various university activities during the past decade and a half. Such support means a great deal to the university and becomes increasingly important as one looks at the future of higher education in the commonwealth."

Hornback, whose resignation is effective June 30, holds two degrees from UK and a doctorate in higher education from Indiana University. He is a past president of the United Way of the Bluegrass and former vice president of the Lexington Area Chamber of Commerce.

He has also been active in numerous national and regional educational groups and was a vice president at Morehead State University before coming to UK.

Thomas L. Preston, chairman of the Preston Group which has clients in 12 states and Washington, D.C., said he and Hornback have been friends since college days at UK.

"His talents and national contacts will help strengthen our ability to serve an even wider range of clients," Preston said.

THE COURIER-JOURNAL, FRIDAY, JUNE 17, 1988

State education panel sets hearings

FRANKFORT, Ky. — A special judicial committee reviewing education in Kentucky has announced specific locations and times of the four public hearings it will hold next month.

The committee was appointed by Franklin Circuit Judge Ray Corns, who ruled that Kentucky has not met its constitutional obligation of providing an "efficient" system of public education.

The hearings will be held in the following locations:

- July 5, Covington Holmes High School auditorium, 7 p.m.
- July 6, Frankfort, Capital Plaza Tower, 7 p.m.
- July 11, London, Laurel County High School cafeteria, 7 p.m.
- July 12, Madisonville, North Hopkins High School cafeteria, 7 p.m. CDT.

The Daily Independent, Ashland, Ky., Thursday, June 16, 1988

13 examples of fine points of quilting in exhibit on Morehead State's campus

By VIRGINIA ANN WHITE
Independent News Writer

MOREHEAD — In 19th century America, women were sometimes scolded for becoming too boisterous at social gatherings known as "quilting bees."

"It was told one lady was advised by her doctor to avoid them because of her nerves," said Dr. J. Donald Graham, owner of The Quilt Shop in Berea.

But such warnings did not prevent the women from having a good time or producing some of the most beautiful patterns known in North American folk art.

A collection of 13 quilts is now on display at Morehead State University's Claypool-Young Art Building. Each is made from a pattern representing a Bible quotation or biblical theme.

The collection was put together by Graham and has been shown at Yale Divinity School.

"Perhaps to make up for what some said was an overly light attitude at the quilting bees, they came up with these patterns," said Graham.

The origin of quilt patterns, like most folk songs, is untraceable, he said.

There are some that can be traced as having been inspired by an historical event (such as a battle or political campaign).

For example, one well-known 19th-century pattern was dedicated

Bible-oriented collection among Appalachian Celebration features

to Kentuckian Henry Clay's attempts to win the U.S. presidency.

However, most cannot even be dated, he said.

Graham, who has collected quilts since opening his shop in 1972, said he became interested in putting together a biblical patterns collection in the mid-1970s.

The quilts were made by eastern Kentucky women, using patterns that had been in their families for generations.

Graham was hesitant to give his estimate of the number of quilt patterns that have some identification with Bible stories or themes. However, it is far more than the 13 examples in this collection, he said.

The patterns range from applique to pieced blocks. There are no rules to the colors used, said Graham.

Tradition dictated that women use whatever material was available to them.

Graham mentioned one exception. When possible, purple is used to represent the robe of Christ, as described in the Bible.

However, colors and materials for the quilts in the exhibit were chosen for beauty as well as utilitarian aspects.

The themes represented in the collection range from New Testament quotations to Old Testament stories.

Job's Troubles, Jacob's Ladder and Joseph's Coat are among the patterns.

There also is a pattern named "Robbing Peter to Pay Paul," referring to two of the New Testament disciples.

Graham said he is hoping to add more quilts to the collection in the future.

The exhibit will remain through the Appalachian Celebration, MSU's annual summer festival beginning Sunday and continuing through June 25. Gallery hours are from 8 a.m. to 4 p.m. weekdays. The gallery will be open this weekend as part of the celebration's opening festivities.

More information about Appalachian Celebration events is available by calling MSU's Office of Regional Development, (606) 783-2077.

Strange times for education: panel's status blurs issues...

It's getting so you can't tell which side the various players are on in the dispute over financing the state's schools. In fact, sometimes you can't tell the players from the referees.

Consider the situation of state Superintendent of Public Instruction John Brock. In 1985, as superintendent of the Rowan County school system, Brock became a plaintiff in a suit seeking to overturn the state's system of financing education. When he was sworn in as state superintendent earlier this year, he became a defendant in that same suit.

Last month, Franklin Circuit Judge Ray Corns ruled that the present system of school finance is unconstitutional — thus ruling, in effect, for plaintiff Brock and against defendant Brock. Now, Corns has appointed Brock to a member of a committee that will advise him on the proper way for the state to pay for education.

This puts Brock in the peculiar role of plaintiff, defendant and adviser to the judge in the same lawsuit. No one else is likely to find himself in such a strange situation, but others are facing peculiar circumstances in this case.

Corns' advisory committee would like legislative leaders to advise them on school finance. But legislative leaders were also defendants in this suit.

That leaves them, in the words of Senate Majority Leader John "Eck" Rose, "perplexed."

"I am willing to do anything to further the cause of education in Kentucky," Rose said Wednesday, "but I find it very hard to understand why I, as a defendant, would advise a committee that would advise a judge."

Good question. An equally good question is where the notion of this committee came from.

There is no apparent constitutional basis for such a committee and little if any precedent in Kentucky law for its work. In appointing the committee, Corns has blurred the line separating the judicial and legislative branches of state government.

No one would argue with the qualifications of the five people appointed to the panel. The chairman is Western Kentucky University President Kern Alexander, an acknowledged expert on educational finance. Other members are Sylvia Watson, a former Jefferson County commissioner and long-time advocate of better schools; Larry Forgy, a Lexington lawyer who has broad experience in state finance and government; James Melton, an experienced educational consultant; and Brock.

Obviously, these people are qualified to advise the judge (or the legislature, for that matter) on the topic of financing schools. But that doesn't mean that Corns has done the right thing by appointing an advisory committee.

If, as he has suggested, he incorporates their advice into his final order, he will have raised a whole new set of constitutional questions for higher courts to sort out. If he doesn't include their suggestions in his report, why bother with the committee at all? And why venture into untried constitutional ground when it's not necessary?

Beyond the abstract questions of constitutional law, Corns' appointment of a committee creates a practical political problem. A number of members of the legislature, including some long-time advocates of better schools, are offended by what they see as the committee's intrusion into legislative matters.

In the long run, the creation of this committee may give some legislators a new and pointless excuse for opposing educational reform. If that happens, its existence will do more harm than good. That's something for the members of the committee and Corns to ponder as they go about their work in the weeks ahead.

... while governor ignores them

If it's true that Judge Corns is blazing a dubious trail with the appointment of his advisory committee, it's also true that he deserves high marks for tackling the important issue of equity in education.

The same is true of the legislature and its leaders. The interim joint Education Committee will begin meeting soon, trying to sort out the issues that it will have to face if higher courts uphold Corns' ruling. That's wise, because the lawmakers will need all the preparation they can get for this job.

But while the judicial and legis-

lative branches are at work, there is a strange silence from the executive branch.

Gov. Wallace Wilkinson and Education Secretary Jack Foster have had little to say about Corns' ruling. Both remain more interested in pushing the governor's modest school incentive program than in considering the far-reaching implications of overturning the state's school finance system.

If that continues, the administration runs the risk of becoming an irrelevant bystander to these critical events. Surely, that wasn't what Wilkinson had in mind when he ran for the state's highest office.

Teens flex legislative muscle at Girls' State

By Virginia Anderson
Herald-Leader staff writer

MOREHEAD — The Senate yesterday voted to legalize prostitution, lower the age at which Kentuckians can get a driver's permit and force workers to undergo drug testing three times a year.

The bills probably will not become law, though. They were passed merely as part of the Girls' State legislative session this week in Morehead.

To the high school seniors participating this week, the bills and the arguments are serious business.

"I'm a government junkie," said Mary Whitaker, a senior at Montgomery County High School.

Driving, drinking and the drug issue were high on the priority lists of the girls, they said. They also introduced bills, such as the one to legalize prostitution, designed to curb the spread of acquired immune deficiency syndrome.

"I thought maybe if we got them (prostitutes) off the streets and into houses, it would help the girls," said the bill's sponsor, Becky Mitchell of Fort Knox High School.

The 315 high school seniors have been in Morehead since Monday as part of the program, sponsored by the Kentucky American Legion Auxiliary. It is designed to help young people learn about government.

On Wednesday, the girls elected officials. They are: Kimberley Haluski, governor, Fort Campbell; Jenny Varner, lieutenant governor, Cynthiana; Rennie Church, secretary of state, Paducah; Kathryn Huie, superintendent of public instruction, Morehead; Emily Black, attorney general, Paducah; Crystal Greene, treasurer, Cynthiana; Cheryl Herndon, auditor, Louisville; Mardi Compton, secretary of agriculture, Waco.



Herald-Leader/Michael Malo

Sophia Tseng of Louisville shows the strain of politics after her drunken driving bill was defeated in the Girls' State legislature at Morehead State.

MSU Clip Sheet

A sampling of recent articles of interest to Morehead State University

LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY., SUNDAY, JUNE 19, 1988

Openings on WKU board stir concern

More orderly transitions urged at universities

By Jamie Lucke

Herald-Leader education writer

Western Kentucky University is about to hire a president who could soon be answering to a bunch of new bosses.

Four of the 10 seats on the board of regents will be up for reappointment July 15.

Michael Harreld, chairman of the Council on Higher Education, has urged Gov. Wallace Wilkinson to settle the uncertainty by letting the regents and applicants know who will be serving on the board.

"The limbo is unfair to candidates and unfair to the process," Harreld said.

The Western board of regents is sorting through more than 80 applications. The regents hope to hire a new president by mid-August to replace Kern Alexander, who is leaving to become a distinguished professor of education at Virginia Tech.

"A new candidate clearly needs to know whether he's going to be dealing with the same people six months from now that he's dealing with right now. I wouldn't take the job if I didn't know that," Harreld said.

Also, "by having those appointments open and not made, there is an indirect veiled threat" that the governor may try to influence the selection, Harreld said.

Wilkinson press secretary Doug Alexander said he did not know when Wilkinson planned to make the appointments.

The situation at Western is the latest example of longstanding concerns in Kentucky about the need for more orderly transitions on university governing boards.

Although board terms are supposed to be staggered, state law allows board members whose terms have expired to serve until the governor appoints a successor.

That creates the potential for a wholesale turnover in board members that could destabilize a university's administration. A bill requiring governors to take prompt action on university board vacancies, among other things, was killed in the

legislature earlier this year.

The legislature did pass a law reinstating four-year terms for university regents and trustees.

The new law will give Wilkinson an unusually large number of university board vacancies around the state to fill at one time when it takes effect July 15.

The legislature required six-year terms in 1980 to strengthen the continuity of university leadership. But the earlier law was overturned in court.

The new law says that board members who were appointed to six-year terms may be replaced at the end of four years.

However, a good deal of uncertainty surrounds the whole issue of four-year versus six-year terms, and several higher education officials last week said they were under the impression that board members appointed to six-year terms were to serve the full six years.

If the law does mean that all board terms are now four years, it will immediately create an estimated 26 vacancies on university boards, according to arguments in a state Supreme Court case earlier this year. The Supreme Court declined to rule on the constitutionality of six-year terms, however, saying the new law had settled the controversy.

At the University of Kentucky, Wilkinson could make four board appointments. Trustees Edythe Jones Hayes, James Rose and Henry E. "Cap" Hershey had their fourth anniversary on the board May 1. Trustee Albert Clay's term expired in December 1986.

Western board chairman Joe Iracane and regent Patsy Judd will have served four years June 30. Regents John S. Palmore and Danny Butler passed the four-year mark in March. That means four of the 10 board seats at Western could be up for grabs.

Iracane and Mrs. Judd played down concerns about possible disruptions resulting from new appointments.

"There's always a turnover on the board. That's the way it's legally set up," Mrs. Judd said. "There will be enough people remaining so that even if we're not reappointed there will be continuity. If we pick the best possible candidate, there should not be a problem."

Even if Wilkinson fails to reappoint any of the four regents whose terms are up, there would still be four holdovers from the old board, plus a student and faculty regent.

The Western board has had an extra member since April 1987 when Wendell K. Strode was appointed to replace Joseph A. Cook, who had served four years of a six-year term. Both Strode and Cook have served as voting members since then.

Iracane, who said he had met with Wilkinson once since the search began, said the governor "has been really good about it" and has not tried to influence the selection.

"He's trying to keep arm's distance away from it. He never really asked who the candidates were. His only concern was (to) try to get the best person for the job based on the criteria that were set" by the board.

Iracane said he was confident that Wilkinson would not upset the selection process by replacing regents before the end of the search, although Iracane said Wilkinson had not made any promises about his timetable for making the appointments.

As for the prospect of new appointments weakening a new president's support base, Iracane said, "I hope not." He said Western had a tradition of stable boards that put the interests of the university first.

"If that whole direction changes, I don't know."

Palmore, a former Supreme Court chief justice, said the "constant changover of regents is not good" for any university whether the president is new or not.

While the constitution probably prohibits terms longer than four years, the terms could be staggered better, Palmore said.

"To have four change at once is kind of a big change."

Opportunity knocks for Wilkinson, but is he listening?

Wallace Wilkinson is the luckiest man in Kentucky.

There he sits in the Governor's Mansion, groping for some clue, some hint, of why he's there, and suddenly there's a knock at the door. It is Lady Luck, bearing nothing less than an opportunity for Wilkinson to become an outstanding governor — perhaps even a great one.

As most people now recognize, Kentucky's direst need lies in its public school system. This year — as if by accident — the preconditions for a dramatic improvement of the schools have fallen into place.

Consider the situation in the first half of 1988:

- Kentucky's taxpayers — historically notorious for pinching pennies — are finally convinced that money spent on better schools is money well spent. A poll taken in March showed that 72 percent would, under the right circumstances, support higher taxes for better schools and universities.

- The General Assembly, never far behind the public, has shown a new willingness to raise taxes if given some political help from the executive branch. Legislative leaders have repeatedly offered to close ranks with Wilkinson to get more money for the schools.

John S. Carroll

Editor,
Herald-Leader



- The federal government, by rewriting its income tax code, has given the state a perfect excuse to take in more tax dollars by aligning the state income tax with the federal tax. This would raise \$160 million over two years — not as much as the schools need, but a near-painless down payment.

- And last, a state court has declared Kentucky's system of school finance to be illegal because it penalizes children in poor districts.

A creative politician would view the court's decision not as a problem, but as an opportunity — a vehicle by which Kentucky public education can be remade.

It could be a catalyst for providing decent schooling to the many who are now denied it. This, of course, means more spending. And with financial reform could come new curbs on the patronage abuses that have hobbled many of the poorer local school systems.

These abuses include the political hiring and firing of teachers; the recruitment of an unneeded army of politically connected bus drivers and steam-table attendants; and the steering of lucrative contracts to cronies of board members.

Because of these abuses, many otherwise public-spirited voters have been unwilling to support tax increases for the schools. The court decision offers a lever with which to force the end of such practices.

Such, then, is the hand of aces Wilkinson has been dealt while groping for the light switch in the Governor's Mansion. No Kentucky governor has had such an opportunity since 1959.

Then the public was willing to pay a sales tax for a veterans' bonus. Gov. Bert Combs turned that opportunity into a larger sales tax that paid for great strides in education.

(It was Combs, now an attorney, who argued the lawsuit that resulted in the recent ruling. He will no doubt be remembered as one of the most steadfast friends Kentucky's schoolchildren have ever had.)

The question over the coming months is simply this: Will Wallace Wilkinson seize the opportunity? Or will he be stymied by his old nemesis, Wallace Wilkin-

son?

So far, he's kept tripping over rash statements from his political past. You'll recall that during his campaign, he promised (a) better schools and (b) no tax increases. By now, of course, everybody knows we can have either (a) or (b), but not both.

Apparently recognizing that fact, Wilkinson said he might raise taxes if Kentucky's economy improved to a degree that taxpayers would be better able to pay more.

That hasn't happened, either; so he's changed the rules again. Now, he says he might raise taxes if *his own* education program is passed.

The Wilkinson program offers cash rewards to schools that accomplish certain educational goals. For an entrepreneur like Wilkinson, the introduction of the education bureaucracy to the profit motive has a certain ideological appeal. And the scheme might well have a galvanizing effect on some schools.

But the Wilkinson program is very limited. It does not include, for example, such unglamorous tricks as giving children enough textbooks, offering a full range of courses in the poorer districts, or paying teachers enough money so that they don't

move to Ohio.

These things cost real money — money Wilkinson has been unwilling thus far to provide.

But times have changed. Years of persuasion by advocates of better schools are now paying off in widespread public support. If school reform were a space launching, the current period would be called a window.

Will Wilkinson seize the opportunity? If so, he will have to reach out to a variety of groups — the legislature, the educational establishment, the voting public — to build a consensus for action. He will have to listen to others. He will have to keep his formidable ego in check. He will have to form a vision of what is needed and what is possible. He will have to work very hard.

He has the ability to do many of these things. As an entrepreneur, he has put together major projects involving often-differing individual interests.

Rebuilding the schools, of course, is more difficult than anything Wilkinson has undertaken in private business. But it is an opportunity that cannot be allowed to slip by, for Lady Luck does not knock at the door of Kentucky's governor all that often.

It is time, as the entrepreneurs say, to do a deal.

Morehead State president may get pay boost from donors

By Jamie Lucke

Herald-Leader education writer

ASHLAND — The Morehead State University board of regents yesterday gave President C. Nelson Grote the same 2 percent raise as other employees. But Grote, who earned \$75,000 in 1987-88, may receive a financial boost from another source.

Terry Jacobs — the president of the Morehead State University Foundation and a non-voting regent

— said the foundation might consider supplementing Grote's salary, which Jacobs said was the lowest of Kentucky's eight public university presidents. He asked if the regents approved of the idea.

Board chairman Louie Nunn said the foundation was independent and would not need the board's approval.

The foundation is a non-profit corporation that raises money for the university.

Jacobs did not mention an amount. He said the money would not be taken from current foundation funds, but would be solicited specifically for the purpose of boosting Grote's salary.

"I would volunteer the first donation," said Jacobs, who said Grote's performance in his first year as president had been "magnificent."

After the meeting, Grote said he "would certainly be open" to further

discussion of Jacob's suggestion. He said it was not unusual for university foundations to compensate university presidents for the work they did in fund raising.

The regents approved a \$47 million operating budget for 1988-89, up 10 percent from the budget approved last year.

Grote said the new budget continued Morehead's commitment to helping Eastern Kentuckians attend college by providing \$2.8 million in

student financial aid — up \$400,000 from last year — totaling almost 8 percent of the university's spending.

Because enrollment is projected to continue rising, \$488,000 was budgeted to hire 15 new full-time faculty members, Grote said.

After meeting those two priorities, only enough money was left to give employees 2 percent raises, he said.

The Daily Independent, Ashland, Ky., Saturday, June 18, 1988-

Foundation seeks extra pay for MSU prexy

By VIRGINIA ANN WHITE
Independent News Writer

ASHLAND — A representative of Morehead State University's non-profit fund-raising organization told the MSU board of regents meeting Friday he hopes to start a donation campaign to boost MSU Pres. C. Nelson Grote's salary and bring it in line with other regional university presidents.

The regents approved a 2 percent raise for Grote and the rest of MSU's faculty and staff. Grote's salary was \$75,000 for the 1987-88 fiscal year and will reach \$76,500 for the coming fiscal year, beginning July 1.

But that still leaves Grote's salary behind the other eight public university presidents, said Terry

Jacobs, president of the MSU Foundation and a non-voting regent. Jacobs asked the regents for approval to supplement Grote's salary.

Board Chairman Louie Nunn told Jacobs the foundation is independent of the board and did not need its approval. "I feel we should not discourage it or encourage it. It is a separate entity," said Nunn.

However, Nunn asked a report be given to the regents if the Foundation takes steps to supplement Grote's salary.

Jacobs said the idea has not been formally discussed by the Foundation's board of directors. After the meeting he said he would present the idea to the Foundation board in the near future.

Existing funds would not be used, he said. The Foundation would start a fund-raising campaign specifically for that purpose.

"I would volunteer the first donation," said Jacobs, praising Grote's work in his first year as MSU president. "At least the supplement would let him be in the same pack. He certainly deserves that."

Jacobs said he was not sure what amount may be involved, but the Foundation may want to look at the average presidential salary for comparable schools in Kentucky.

Grote said following the meeting he would be open to further discussion of the supplement. "I think it's too early to say (whether I'll accept the supplement), but it's

certainly a possibility," he said.

Grote added it is not unusual for university presidents across the nation to accept such supplements from campus foundations. The supplements are compensation for fundraising work by university presidents.

The regents also approved a \$47 million budget for the upcoming fiscal year, up about \$6 million over the current fiscal year.

It included funds for 15 new faculty positions, created to meet the demands of a rising enrollment.

The budget also included an increase of \$400,000 over the current fiscal year funding for student financial aid.

Total institutional funding set aside for the financial aid is \$2.8 million.

THE COURIER-JOURNAL, SATURDAY, JUNE 18, 1988

MSU budget includes faculty raises

RUSSELL, Ky. — The Morehead State University Board of Regents yesterday approved a budget of \$47 million for the 1988-89 fiscal year.

Nearly \$27 million will come from the state, including money to be used for salary increases based on rank, a 2 percent increase for all staff, funding for 15 new full-time faculty positions, financial-aid allocations and funding for buildings and equipment.

Through the salary-increase pool, full professors will receive \$710, associate professors \$591, assistant professors \$518 and instructors \$447, said Judith Yancy, the school's director of public information.

Cindy Rugeley

Herald-Leader
political writer



Democrats in market for challenger to McConnell

Although the race for the U.S. Senate is two years away, Democrats are already combing their ranks for a challenger to incumbent Republican Mitch McConnell.

Because the cost of the race is expected to be high, many of the Democrats would have to get an early start in raising the megabucks that will be needed.

Two Democrats already are saying publicly they would like to run. Many others are only being talked about.

Gov. Wallace Wilkinson and Lt. Gov. Brereton Jones are favorites among many Democrats, although chances now are remote that either will run.

Here is a look at those being talked about:

Jefferson County Judge-Executive Harvey Sloane: Sloane is the only person so far to indicate that he will be a candidate. But Sloane has doubters in Democratic Party circles in Washington and in Kentucky.

Sloane has lost two races for governor, and in Kentucky, the get-behind-a-winner syndrome is strong. He has been working early to build a state base and says he is getting encouragement from throughout Kentucky. But he must do something to overcome the impression that he can't win.

State Rep. Bobby Richardson: The Glasgow Democrat has said he is considering making the race. He is respected among many of his colleagues in the state House. He had a good legislative session this year and received a great deal of publicity for his fight that led to House passage of a historic election reform bill.

Richardson, however, is not well known outside his home region. As a result, he would have to work extremely hard to build name recognition. That would be costly. Raising the money to do that in the Democratic primary plus matching McConnell in the fall would be a difficult and time-consuming task.

Gov. Wallace Wilkinson: Wilkinson is the man who, it is uniformly agreed, would be the best candidate to take on McConnell. As governor, he heads the Democratic Party and has an organization in place. Because of these strengths, he could enter late and not have to worry about money. His presence also would chase other Democrats out of the primary.

Wilkinson, however, has said that he doesn't want to run for the U.S. Senate. Those who know him say he likes to be in charge. In the Senate, he would be only one player in the game. Wilkinson also doesn't like Jones and doesn't appear ready to hand him the governorship.

Also, with the filing deadline moved back to January, Wilkinson would have to enter the race before the next regular session of the General Assembly had hardly begun. As a result, he would have to file before he could push through his legislative agenda — including gubernatorial succession.

Lt. Gov. Brereton Jones: He is another person who Democrats agree would be a good candidate. Jones, though, wants to be governor in 1991. Also, he has two sons in school and is not interested in moving to Washington. Right now, he is saying "no way" to the Senate race.

Former Gov. Martha Layne Collins: Collins has said repeatedly that she is not running for the Senate. It doesn't appear she will change her mind.

Former Lt. Gov. Steven Beshear: Beshear has said he has thought about running. Wilkinson has no ill feelings toward Beshear, and some people close to Wilkinson think the governor would be willing to help Beshear.

He has support in Western Kentucky and the state's urban areas. Beshear, like other candidates, would have to know the money to make a race is there. He also would have to rebuild bridges that may have been burned during his 1987 gubernatorial bid.

'A New Face': One longtime Democratic leader said there is a feeling that a "young face . . . someone who is fairly young and aggressive and has no record to defend" might be the best candidate.

Mentioned often in this category is Attorney General Fred Cowan. Cowan said he had been approached about running for the Senate and had given it some thought. But, using the old incumbent's line, he says he is only interested in being attorney general for now.

Like others, Cowan has aspirations of someday being governor. And he, too, has the problem of raising money. Right now, those close to him say his eye is on 1991 statewide races, not on the Senate.

Reception honoring author kicks off festival

Herald-Leader staff report

Morehead State University's event-filled Appalachian Celebration opens Sunday with a public reception for its featured artist, writer James Still.

Through the week, celebration events will include dances, tours to Appalachian locations, special exhibits, workshops, concerts and, on June 25, an arts-and-crafts market from 9:30 a.m. to 6 p.m. in the school's Laughlin Health Building. The event ends June 25.

Still, an acclaimed fiction writer and poet from Knott County, will receive the celebration's Appalachian Treasure Award today at the reception in the gallery of the Claypool-Young Art Building. The White Horse String Band will enter-

If you go

Appalachian Celebration runs Sunday through June 25 in Morehead.

tain.

For the reception and then through the week, two exhibits will be open in the building. One is "Images from the Mountains," a collection of folk art, and the other is a collection of quilts with biblical themes.

On Thursday at 7:30 p.m., West Virginia songwriter Billy Edd Wheeler will sing, and Loyal Jones, of Berea College's Appalachian Studies Program, will tell stories in the Crager Room of the Adron

Doran University Center. It's free.

There will be a gathering of traditional musicians at 7:30 p.m. Friday in the Duncan Recital Hall on campus, followed by a public dance at 9 p.m. in the Fulbright Music Building.

The event is free. The musicians will include J.P. and Anna-deane Fraley, the White Horse String Band, Alfred Bowling, the Bottom of the Barrel Band, Marvin Carroll, and the Briscoes with Lisa Lally.

LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY., MONDAY, JUNE 20, 1988

James Still first to win Appalachian culture honor

Herald-Leader staff report

Kentucky writer James Still, the "psalmist of the mountains," received Morehead State University's first Appalachian Treasure Award at a reception at the school last night.

The award is designed to recognize someone "of unusual talent who is dedicated to promoting and preserving Appalachian culture." It was given as part of the school's weeklong Appalachian Celebration.

Still once wrote that Eastern Kentucky "is the most interesting place on the globe on a day-to-day basis." As about a classless society as you will discover in America. Everybody here is somebody."

Morehead President C. Nelson Grote presented Still with a hand-made rocking chair in a ceremony in the gallery of the school's Claypool-Young Art Gallery.

A portrait of Still by Sam McKinney was unveiled at the reception. It will hang in the James Still Room of Morehead's Camden-Carroll Library.

"James Still's work and his continuing contribution to the culture and spirit of the region make him the most qualified first recipient of the Appalachian Treasure Award," Grote said in a news release.

Still, 81, lives and writes fiction and poetry in a log house on Dead Mare Branch in Knott County.

He was born in Alabama and came to Kentucky in 1932. He became a librarian at Hindman Settlement School.

His career is older than most Kentuckians. His first published work, a book of poems titled *Hounds of the Mountains*, appeared in 1937. In 1940 came a novel, *River of Earth*, and, in 1941, a book of short stories, *On Troublesome Creek*.

He has received many awards

and prizes for his work: the O. Henry Memorial Prize for Short Story, the American Academy of Arts and Letters award, the Marjorie Peabody Waite Award. He has received two Guggenheim Fellowships.

Last year he received the Appalachian Writers Association award for outstanding contributions to Appalachian literature.

The Appalachian Celebration that began with last night's reception for Still continues through the week with dances, tours, workshops, concerts and an arts-and-crafts market.

Campus notebook

Berea

Two of the Appalachian region's best-known writers will be featured in evening programs at Berea College Wednesday and June 28.

A presentation by author Gurney Norman will be at 7:30 p.m. Wednesday in the Alumni Building Snack Bar. Novelist and historian Wilma Dykeman will read and discuss her works at 7:30 p.m. June 28 in the Taylor Room at the Alumni Building.

Georgetown

Georgetown College alumni Don and Chris Kerr Cawthorne have established an Excellence in Teaching Award at Georgetown.

The annual cash award of a minimum of \$1,000 and a maximum of \$4,000 will be awarded at the end of the school year. Faculty nominees will be picked by their peers.

Eastern Kentucky

Cawthorne was a 1931 graduate of Georgetown and Mrs. Cawthorne was a 1933 graduate.

A one-day conference designed to help people face and direct serious changes in their lives will be June 28.

The conference, "Life in Transition" will be from 8 a.m. to 3:30 p.m. in the Perkins Building on the EKV campus.

Key-note speaker will be William C. Parker, vice chancellor for minority affairs at the University of Kentucky and Sky Yancey, a news anchor for WTVQ-36 in Lexington. For more information, call 622-1444.

Friday, June 17, 1988

Longtime MSU history instructor dies at 79

MOREHEAD — George T. Young, a retired Morehead State University instructor known for bringing Kentucky history to life in an unusual class on wheels, died Thursday in Louisville Baptist East Hospital following a short illness. He was 79.

Young retired as an instructor at MSU in 1979, but continued to teach Kentucky Historical Tours, a class he started the previous year as part of the school's history program.

Each semester, Young, equipped with a bullhorn, took students across the state in a bus to visit historical sites and learn the events that made those sites significant.

"The two things that stand out were his love for the university and his passion for Kentucky history," said Dr. Broadus Jackson, chairman of the MSU history department.

Young, of Morehead, taught the class through the beginning of the spring 1988 semester, but turned it over to another faculty member in January because of illness, said Jackson.

Even though retired, he maintained an office in the campus' social-studies classroom building and was listed as an associate professor of government and public affairs with emeritus status.

"He probably knew more Kentucky history than anyone else alive," said Jackson.

Young was a native of Owingsville and received his undergraduate degree from Centre College in Danville in 1931. In 1935, he received his masters degree from Columbia University, and continued with additional graduate work at Texas University and the University of Kentucky.

He began his career at Morehead State in 1932 as a math teacher at Breckinridge Training School, a model school at MSU for training education students.

He later began teaching as part of the university faculty part time, and joined the MSU faculty as a full-time member in 1965.

When he retired, he began two scholarships still being awarded annually — the Edwa Peters Young scholarship awarded to an outstanding music student in memory of his mother, and the Allie W. Young scholarship awarded to an outstanding history major named for his cousin who was instrumental in establishing MSU in 1922.

In 1986, he endowed both scholarships so they will continue to be awarded. He was honored this year with the MSU Founder's Day Award for his half-century of service to the school.

The case for annual sessions

At last report, Gov. Wallace Wilkinson was considering a special legislative session for August or September. The subject would be his education package, which died in this year's General Assembly (and hasn't generated much legislative interest since).

The late summer gathering could be followed by another special session after the November election — assuming, of course, that voters approve the lottery amendment. Remember, Wilkinson promised an immediate special session if the amendment passes.

Then, after a Christmas vacation, legislators will return to Frankfort in January for the off-year organizational session. That's when they get together to elect their leaders and make committee assignments.

What's going on here? Four legislative sessions within a 12-month period? That seems a little much, but it could happen. And the fact

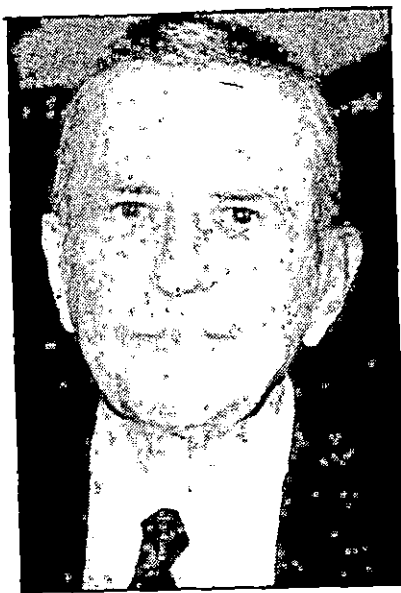
that it could happen is further evidence of the need for annual legislative sessions.

Biennial legislative sessions are a 19th century relic. Meeting once every two years may have been sufficient in horse-and-buggy days; it is not sufficient now. Problems emerge and crises develop more frequently today. That is demonstrated by the fact that special sessions have been called in virtually every recent "off year." Now, Wilkinson isn't even waiting until the "off year."

Most recent special sessions have been called for justifiable reasons — legislative redistricting, education and workers' compensation, to name a few. Indeed, most easily could have been expanded to address other pressing needs of the state. The agenda has been limited only by the desire to keep the legislature concentrated on major issues — to remove them from the political trading that goes on during regular sessions.

But handling one item per special session is a slow way to get things done. Here we are, less than three months since the end of the last General Assembly, and there already is a growing agenda that could be handled in a 1989 session: the lottery, the recent decision declaring Kentucky's school system to be unconstitutional, Wilkinson's education program, revenue.

Annual sessions make sense for another reason, too. With biennial sessions held in legislative election years, much of the time is wasted as legislators wait for the primary election filing deadline to pass. No one wants to do anything until incumbents know whether they will have opposition. This is particularly true in the House. Annual sessions would give the state one year out of two when legislators could get something done.



File photo

GEORGE T. YOUNG
Expert on state's past

"His tremendous wealth of information on Kentucky was just astounding. He could remember facts that most might have called trivia, and he had such a way of explaining events. I think both of those traits are what astounded most of his students," said Dr. Jack Bizzel, a longtime associate and MSU government professor.

Bizzel said Young could often see a student's name and tell practically what county in the state his or her family was from.

Outside the classroom, Young was known for his ability as a pianist. He accompanied a small band at dances and other area social events while at MSU in the 1930s.

He is survived by a brother, Edward Preston Young of Louisville, two nieces and two nephews.

Funeral services will be conducted at 2 p.m. Saturday at St. Julie's Menifee Memorial Church on Main Street in Owingsville. Burial will be in Owingsville Cemetery.

Visitation will be from 7 to 9 p.m. today at the Richardson Funeral Home in Owingsville.

MSU Clip Sheet

A sampling of recent articles of interest to Morehead State University

1st Appalachian Treasure Award honors standard-setter James Still

By GEORGE WOLFFORD
Senior News Writer

MOREHEAD — Setting the standard for future honorees, Morehead State University Sunday evening named writer James Still recipient of the school's first Appalachian Treasure Award.

MSU President C. Nelson Grote captured the essence of Still's personality, as he delivered the honor before a group of some 200 in the Claypool-Young Art Building on campus.

"You are a gentle man and a gentleman, whose soft-spoken nature is evident in your unhurried style of living and writing. Your written portraits of these mountains and this region truly enrich our lives," Grote said.

The award, dedicated to promoting and preserving Appalachian culture, was presented as MSU opened its 12th annual Appalachian Celebration, a summer festival featuring traditional music, dance, storytelling, poetry and arts and crafts.

Grote said Still would be an "appropriate benchmark against which all future recipients will be measured."

The honor came in several forms — a hand-crafted rocking chair, a portrait to be displayed in the James Still Room of MSU's Johnson-Camden Library, but most of all, recognition for a poet-novelist who has spent nearly 60 years in the mountain area served by MSU.

Grote pointed out that the two artworks that accompanied Still's award were products of educations at MSU. The chair was crafted by Leroy Lewis; the massive portrait painted by Sam McKinney.

Still told the audience he was astonished by the honor. He said he never expected anything in the way of awards through his years of writing.

"Everything is sort of a windfall. I've had several," he said. "They're always good news when they do come."

He said he had been "a happy writer. I never had the expectations some writers had."

But when Grote mentioned Still's eight years (1962-70) as a teacher on the MSU campus, Still pointed out that his time included workshops and special classes, and was closer to 10 years. "I want credit for every minute," he said with a

grin.

The work came at a time in his life when he needed the challenge, he said.

"I don't know what I would have done otherwise," he said.

Still came from Alabama to attend Lincoln Memorial University in Harrogate, Tenn., in the late 1920s and was a schoolmate of Greenup's young Jesse Stuart. The two never had any classes together, "probably because he missed one year and I was out another year," Still said.

A minister friend invited him to run a recreation program at Hindman in 1930, and after a summer of setting up Scout troops and baseball teams, he stayed on.

He lives in a rustic 1840 log cabin, his until he dies, the bequest of dulcimer-maker Jethro Amburgey. Still didn't own a car until he was past 50.

"There wasn't anything I wanted," he said, except to function in the small, isolated community where he settled during the Depression. He held a library degree then, a windfall that came in from a University of Illinois graduate scholarship.

"I accepted it because there was no work then," he said.

That library degree brought him to Hindman Settlement School, where he influenced youngsters and was influenced by their families. His writings reflect the mountains and the people who inhabit them.

"I wasn't your standard librarian. I never wanted to be in an office, in an executive position. I believed in being on my feet, introducing, selling books to children," he said. The fruits of that labor paid off, as when he met a Louisville pediatrician who told him Still's encouragement spurred him to become a doctor.

Grote said Still took books over the mountains to students' homes, earning himself the title "Foot-mobile."

His first published work was a book of poems titled "Hounds on the Mountain," released in 1937. Next came his first novel, "River of Earth," in 1940, followed by a book of short stories, "On Troublesome Creek," in 1941.

Still said he "wanted to play with words" from the time he was a child. "I wanted to make them do something for me."

"I wanted to draw pictures, like an artist does, so that a person who

is not there can see what I see. Not just things, but feelings."

"I haven't got anywhere 'til I touch a nerve — my nerve. My characters are not made by hand. They speak for themselves. I'm just riding herd."

"I play with a paragraph like stirring concrete, until it sets, and go on to the next. I know where I'm going, I just don't know how I'm going to get there."

Still, 82, has been called the "psalmist of the mountains," and his stories and poems about Appalachia have been praised for their regional freshness and the lyric beauty of their style.

Still said he is currently working on three or four projects.

"Sometimes people ask me if I've ever run out of ideas ... but I have swarms of them," he said. "In fact, they bother me a little bit. I want to work on them all but don't now if I'll live that long."

He suggested that several writers loom as successors to his imagery, including Jim Wayne Miller, Gurney Norman and George Ella Lyons.

Morehead holds Appalachian festival

By Gina C. Runyon

Herald-Leader staff writer

MOREHEAD — Fifteen years ago, Rebekka Seigel made her first quilt because she was pregnant and she thought all expectant mothers made them.

Today she makes quilts because she believes she has a story to tell.

"My quilts are about life — what I think is important," she said.

Mrs. Seigel, a well-known Kentucky quilter, is one of the artisans taking part in the Appalachian Celebration this week at Morehead State University.

Yesterday, Mrs. Seigel displayed five of her quilts at the celebration. One of them, she said, was valued at \$8,000.

The quilt, which took nine months to

make, has characters from her favorite childhood story, "Twelve Dancing Princes." Her grandmother often read her the story when she was a little girl.

The quilt, purple and gold, depicts princes in royal attire, with rows of slippers for the border.

Mrs. Seigel also displayed a quilt she called "Edmund Hally and the Dinosaurs." She made the quilt, she said, for her 10-year-old son who loves dinosaurs.

Mrs. Seigel's quilts were on display with pottery, soap and wood carving that are part of the Appalachian Celebration exhibits.

The celebration, which began Sunday and continues through Saturday, is a summer festival on the Morehead campus. It features traditional music and dance, arts and crafts, storytelling, poet-

ry and songwriting.

A dulcimer-making class is scheduled for 1:30 p.m. today.

The festival features other activities, including basket-making and watercolor workshops, country-western concerts, bus tours and history classes.

Noon concerts are presented each weekday at 12:15 and are free of charge.

Bus tours, taking in such historic sites as Jesse Stuart's birthplace, Natural Bridge and Red River Gorge, are available.

Classes in genealogy and Appalachian history are offered to those interested in tracing family roots and learning more about the history of the region.

Children also have special workshops where they can experience Appalachia through storytelling, songs and games.

THE COURIER-JOURNAL, TUESDAY, JUNE 21, 1988

THE COURIER-JOURNAL, TUESDAY, JUNE 21, 1988

WKU wins agriculture award

BOWLING GREEN, Ky. — Western Kentucky University's agriculture department is one of four university programs selected to receive a national Award for Excellence in Agriculture Technology Instruction.

Kentucky Agriculture Commissioner Ward "Butch" Burnette announced yesterday that Western's agricultural-mechanization program is the winner in the 15-state southern region. The program was one of 48 applicants nationally, including 22 from the region.

The program was selected because of its unique instructional approach and industry support and because it could help other colleges improve instruction in agricultural technology, Luther Hughes, head of Western's agriculture department, said in a news release.

The \$7,000 cash award is sponsored by the National Association of State Departments of Agriculture and by R. J. Reynolds Nabisco. A national winner, selected from among the four regional winners, will be announced in September and will receive another \$7,000.

Wilkinson to visit Western campus

FRANKFORT, Ky. — Gov. Wallace Wilkinson will tour Western Kentucky University today and meet with its regents and outgoing President Kern Alexander.

Wilkinson's press secretary, Doug Alexander, said he did not know what will be discussed. "The agenda will be pretty much the kinds of things they have on their minds," the spokesman said.

The terms of four members of the Western board have expired and they are subject to replacement by Wilkinson.

LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY., TUESDAY, JUNE 21, 1988

Governor will tour WKU, meet regents

FRANKFORT — Gov. Wallace Wilkinson will tour Western Kentucky University today and meet with regents and outgoing President Kern Alexander.

Wilkinson's press secretary, Doug Alexander, said he did not what would be discussed when the governor meets with school officials.

"The agenda will be pretty much the kinds of things they have on their minds," the spokesman said.

Kern Alexander has announced his intention to leave the Bowling Green school for a position at Virginia Polytechnic Institute. He has said he will stay as long as necessary for the board to find a replacement.

The terms of four members of the Western board are about to expire, and the positions will be subject to replacement by Wilkinson.

In addition to the meeting, Wilkinson will tour several sections of the campus during the afternoon visit.

THE COURIER-JOURNAL, TUESDAY, JUNE 21, 1988

Morehead gives writer James Still first Appalachian Treasure Award

Associated Press

MOREHEAD, Ky. — Writer James Still received Morehead State University's first Appalachian Treasure Award Sunday at the opening reception of the 12th annual Appalachian Celebration.

The purpose of the award is to recognize an individual of unusual talent who is dedicated to promoting and preserving Appalachian culture.

Still, who lives in a log house on Dead Mare Branch in Knott County, said in a telephone interview: "I was astonished. I suppose I didn't expect anything of this sort. And, of course, it was a great honor."

Still, 82, has been called the "psalmist of the mountains," and his stories and poems about Appalachia have been praised for their "regional freshness and the lyric beauty of their style."



Still

stories, "On Troublesome Creek," in 1941.

"I think of myself as a creative writer," he said.

Morehead State President C. Nelson Grote presented Still with a hand-crafted rocking chair at the ceremony, saying the writer would be an "appropriate benchmark against which all future recipients will be measured."

Still's first published work was a book of poems titled "Hounds on the Mountain," which appeared in 1937. Next came his first novel, "River of Earth" in 1940, followed by a book of short

Still said he is working on three or four projects now.

"Sometimes people ask me if I've ever run out of ideas ... but I have swarms of them," he said. "In fact, they bother me a little bit. I want to work on them all but don't know if I'll live that long."

Still's image, however, will live on at Morehead State. A portrait of him was unveiled Sunday and will be permanently displayed in the James Still Room of the university's Camden-Carroll Library.

Still, whose career has spanned more than 60 years, was an associate professor of English at Morehead from 1962 to 1970.

The Appalachian Celebration, which runs all week, features traditional music, dance, storytelling, poetry and arts and crafts that highlight the cultural heritage of Appalachia.

MSU Clip Sheet

A sampling of recent articles of interest to Morehead State University

LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 22, 1988

Deprived' UK budget limits raises to 2% \$614 million spending plan OK'd; some jobs would be eliminated

By Jamie Lucke
Herald-Leader education writer

The pay gap between the University of Kentucky and its competitors is expected to grow wider under a \$614 million budget adopted yesterday by the board of trustees.

Described by UK President David Roselle as "seriously deprived," the 1988-89 UK spending plan:

- Trims 125 to 150 jobs from the UK work force in Lexington; although few layoffs are expected.

- Doubles the student health fee from \$50 to \$100 a year.

- For the first time ever, takes money — \$1.5 million — from the school's athletic association to support UK's general operations.

"This is not a very good budget, but I think it's probably the best we could do given the funding situation with which the university is confronted," Roselle said as he recommended the budget, the largest in UK's history.

The worst thing about the spending plan is that faculty and staff members will get raises averaging only 2 percent, Roselle said.

UK has been losing ground in salaries for several years. Under the new budget, the average faculty salary is expected to be \$39,500 — or \$5,100 below the projected median

of average salaries at 11 competing institutions in nearby states used by UK for comparison.

At UK's community colleges, the average faculty salary is expected to be \$25,600, or \$2,200 below the expected median at comparable schools.

"I think that's the farthest behind the University of Kentucky has been in its entire history," Roselle said.

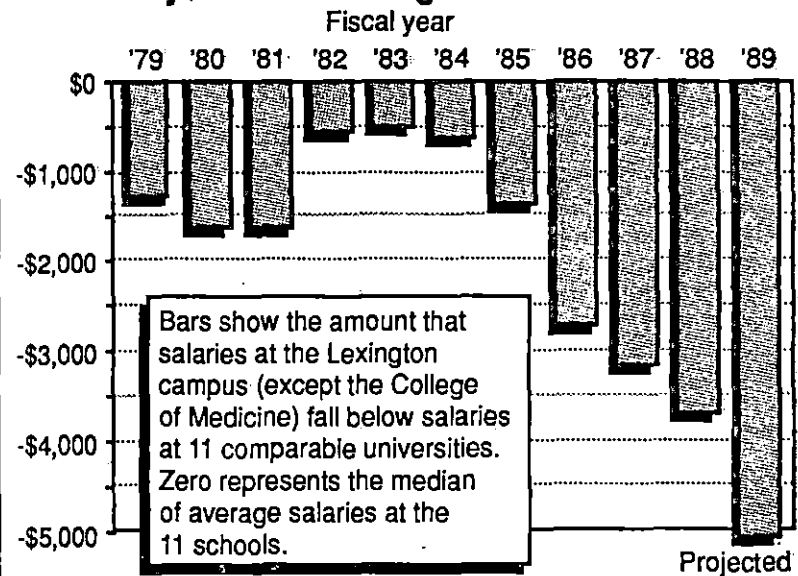
The budget proposals came as no surprise because Roselle had outlined most of them before.

Yesterday, he repeated his assertion that UK could not afford to "just sit still and do nothing this year" despite "a disappointing state appropriation."

He said UK would pay for a few new programs through "economies," reallocations and "aggressive administering" the budget.

The biggest reallocation will save \$3.2 million, mainly as a result of reductions in UK's 9,000-member work force; 125 to 150 jobs are to be cut at the main campus.

UK faculty salaries falling behind other schools



The 11 universities are: Illinois, Indiana, Missouri, North Carolina at Chapel Hill, North Carolina State, Ohio State, Purdue, Tennessee, Virginia, Virginia Tech and West Virginia.

Source: University of Kentucky

Herald-Leader/Ken Mown

The cuts will come largely through eliminating non-teaching jobs when they become vacant, although a few layoffs may be necessary, Roselle said.

No cuts are planned at the community colleges, where enrollment has grown 25 percent in the last two years. Instead, the community colleges will gain 44 new faculty members and seven non-faculty staff members at a cost of \$800,000.

The new budget is 9.2 percent higher than this year's \$562.7 million budget. But the state appropriation, the largest single source of income, drops from 42.3 percent of the budget to 38.7 percent.

The state gave UK an \$11.1 million increase, or 5 percent, making the state's share of the budget \$237.7 million.

Half of the increase, however, was designated by the legislature for specific purposes, such as operating the state energy laboratory, and was not available to support the university's general operations.

The budget reflects a tuition increase of \$2.5 million.

It transfers to the general operating budget \$2.5 million in investment earnings that for the last two years had supported construction at the medical center.

The capital budget calls for spending \$96 million on equipment, buildings and renovations, including an \$8 million addition to the business and economics building and more than \$25 million for new buildings at Ashland, Hopkinsville, Paducah, Prestonsburg and Somerset community colleges.

Roselle said he was proud of several new programs, including a \$1 million plan to provide \$2,500 grants to 20 percent of the faculty members at the main campus for each of the next three years.

The grants will be awarded on the basis of merit. Recipients will be free to use them however they choose. Possible uses include salary, travel, operating expenses and employing research assistants.

Other budget priorities recommended by Roselle and approved by the board include:

- \$700,000 to operate UK's supercomputer and \$700,000 to buy library books.

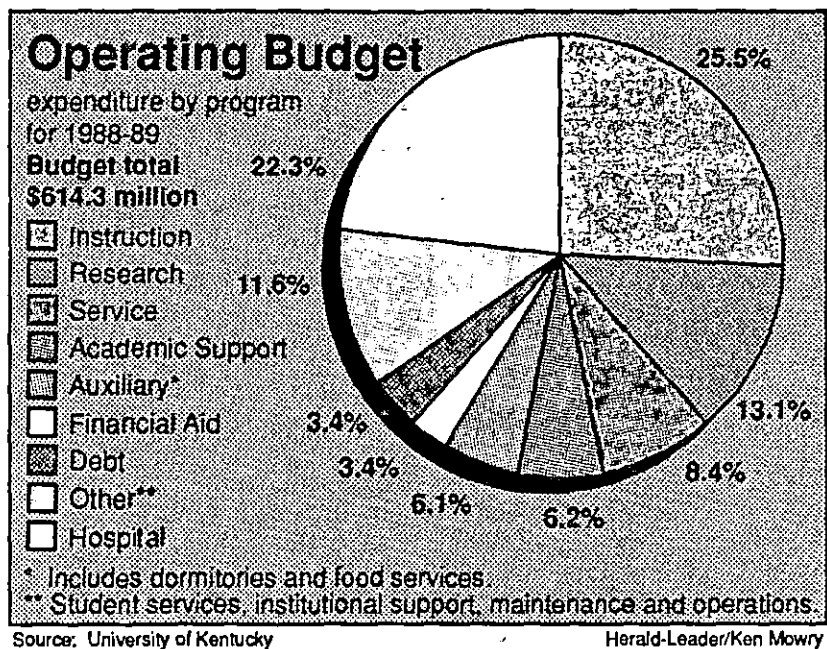
- \$100,000 to recruit minority faculty members.

- \$400,000 — or about a 10 percent increase — in student financial aid, including 10 new Otis Singletary scholarships for Kentucky residents studying math or science and graduate fellowships to 10 black students.

(CONT'D)

UK board of trustees gives approval to \$614 million budget

From Page One



THE COURIER-JOURNAL, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 22, 1988

Governor ducks issue of regents in WKU tour

By TIM ROBERTS
Staff Writer

BOWLING GREEN, Ky. — Gov. Wallace Wilkinson took a five-hour tour of Western Kentucky University yesterday afternoon in what WKU said was a showcase of the university's potential for economic development.

Wilkinson saw everything from robotics to agriculture as an entourage of regents, administrators and reporters were whisked from department to department.

The visit came amid uncertainty over appointments to WKU's board of regents, which is searching for a replacement for departing President Kern Alexander.

Wilkinson did nothing to remove that uncertainty.

A law passed this year will give him the opportunity to appoint four regents after July 15. But he said yesterday that he has not made any decisions about board appointments.

Asked if he expected to make those decisions any time soon, he said, "I don't know."

And he said he didn't have an opinion on the effect that appointments or delays in appointments would have on the presidential search. Nor would the governor say if any of the current board mem-

bers would be reappointed.

He said he would not be involved in the search for a new president.

Regent Chairman Joe Iracane would not say whether he had any indication from Wilkinson on his own reappointment.

The regents will meet June 29 to narrow a list of 99 applicants to about 20, Iracane said. He said he hopes a new president can be named by mid-August.

The theme of the tune that Iracane, Alexander and the regents were playing yesterday is that education is a significant tool for economic development. And WKU made it clear that it believes its impact on jobs is important.

A written statement that Iracane said he'd give the governor says that "Western is on the threshold of becoming a most significant institution of higher education," and calls for the "adoption of an expansive view of Western's role in the educational system of Kentucky."

The statement goes on to say, "It is our purpose that Western should assert its present initiatives to extend its campus to all corners of its assigned region of the state."

Asked to amplify the latter, Iracane said he meant that WKU would need to "maintain the initiative in Glasgow and build on it and provide more opportunities for non-traditional students."

The university stirred up considerable controversy when it announced plans last year for a complete, four-year campus in Glasgow before raising the issue with the state's Council on Higher Education.

The statement that Iracane released to the press did not contain some specifics that are in Wilkinson's copy, Iracane said, adding that he would not reveal those specifics.

During the visit, Alexander praised Wilkinson's educational initiatives, later explaining that he was speaking of the plan to channel \$13 million to disadvantaged school districts, an idea that did not pass the 1988 General Assembly.

Alexander, who will head a committee appointed by Franklin Circuit Judge Ray Corns to study the state's method of financing elementary and secondary education, said he's talked with Wilkinson about the issue and found that he "understands the situation very well."

Wilkinson said Corns' ruling — that the state's current methods of financing its public schools is unconstitutional — was "right on target."

During Wilkinson's tour, he met with education faculty to hear of their efforts to reaching out to school districts and teachers.

He also saw a computer-controlled robot operate, and he met a group of young gifted and talented students who are studying at Western this summer.

UK trustees OK plan for Coldstream Farm

By RICHARD WILSON
Staff Writer

LEXINGTON, Ky. — The University of Kentucky board of trustees gave its blessing yesterday to a consultant's plan for UK's Coldstream Farm in northern Fayette County and authorized negotiations with potential developers.

The trustees also approved a \$614.3 million spending plan for 1988-89 that President David Roselle called "not a very good budget, but the best we could do."

The action on Coldstream Farm moves development of some of Fayette County's prime land a step closer to reality. But the nearly 1,000 acres of the farm within the county's urban service area still would have to be rezoned before development could begin.

The "conceptual plan" approved yesterday was developed by MPC & Associates Inc., a Washington-based development-consulting firm. It calls for a regional mall, office space, educational and research facilities and expansive green space in the area bounded by interstates 64 and 75, Newtown Pike and Georgetown Street.

UK, citing encroaching urbanization and chemical saturation of the soil, has said that Coldstream no longer is suitable for agricultural research.

The trustees voted earlier not to sell the land, but to develop it through land-use contracts that would permit UK to retain title to the property.

Myron P. Curzan, MPC's president, told the trustees the plan strives to create an educational environment in keeping with UK's mission. In addition to research facilities, the plan proposes a continuing education center and a state high school for gifted students.

Referring to the mall, he said, "an educational mission and profitability are not mutually inconsistent."

The proposed 95-acre mall, at Georgetown Road and the interstates, would require construction of an interchange to handle increased traffic.

But UK trustee Larry Forgy said the interchange would be needed anyway if northern Fayette County is opened for development.

UK and state officials have begun informal talks on the interchange.

Forgy, chairman of a panel that has been monitoring the project, urged adoption of the plan. He said his panel has wanted a plan that preserves an attractive northern "gateway" to Lexington, not one that merely maximizes profit.

"We were always concerned that Lexington's ambience not be destroyed in the process," he said.

He also noted that development of the regional mall is needed to raise money to replace the agricultural research land that would be lost. Replacement of the land is a requirement the trustees have set for Coldstream's development.

Robert Stephens, of Lexington, was the only trustee who did not vote for the plan. Stephens, who also is Kentucky's chief justice, said he abstained because he did not know enough about the proposal.

Earlier, however, he voiced concern that the proposal might be too competitive with private business. He also questioned whether local and state governments could afford sewage and other required public improvements for so large a development.

Roselle attributed his bad-news budget to inadequate state support for UK. The worst of the budget, he said, was that it provides only 2 percent salary increases for faculty and staff.

By next year, he said that would leave main-campus professors more than \$5,000 below the median salaries of their counterparts in surrounding states. The gap for community college faculty would be \$2,100, he said.

The percentage of state support in the budget dropped from 42.3 percent to 38.7 percent of the total.

UK needed a minimum of \$21 million in new money in 1988-89 to do little more than maintain the status quo. But it fell \$8 million short of that mark, Roselle said.

"I was convinced we should not sit still and do nothing this year, given the disappointing state appropriation," he said.

So, the school raised the \$8 million by reallocating money, including not filling vacant positions.

The budget, 9.2 percent above this year's \$562.7 million spending, provides for no new academic programs or improvements in existing ones.

Money was allotted for three-year, \$2,500 annual grants for some faculty, more student scholarships, improved recruiting of minority faculty and larger stipends for graduate students, he said.

Roselle said he remained confident that better days are ahead.

"I'm confident if we continue to press our case, people will rally to our cause," he said.

THE COURIER-JOURNAL, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 22, 1988

Appalachian celebration under way

MOREHEAD, Ky. — Artists express their emotions on canvas; Rebekka Seigel expresses hers with fabric.

"My quilts are about life — what I think is important," said Seigel, who made her first quilt 15 years ago when she was pregnant.

At that time, she thought all expectant mothers made them. Today, she sews quilts because she believes she has a story to tell. Her handicraft is on display this week at the Appalachian Celebration at Morehead State University.

Among the five quilts Seigel is showing is one valued at \$8,000. The quilt, which took nine months to make, has characters from her favorite childhood story, "Twelve Dancing Princes."

Pottery, soap and wood carvings also are on display at the celebration, which began Sunday and continues through Saturday. There also is traditional music and dance, storytelling, poetry and songwriting, basket-making and watercolor workshops, country-western concerts, bus tours and history classes.

Concerts are presented at noon each weekday and bus tours of such historic sites as Jesse Stuart's birthplace, Natural Bridge and Red River Gorge, are available.

Storytelling, songs and games are being held for children.

UK trustees approve plan to develop farm

925 acres of Coldstream involved; developer sought for shopping mall

By Virginia Anderson
and Shelia Poole
Herald-Leader staff writers

A plan to develop 925 acres of Coldstream Farm was approved yesterday by the University of Kentucky board of trustees. The move comes after months of debate about what to do with the valuable UK land.

The board also authorized the vice chancellor for administration to work with consultants hired by UK to select within 45 days a developer for a proposed shopping mall. The regional mall would be built on 100 acres of the farm.

"I'm ecstatic," said Jack Blanton, the vice chancellor. "If you had asked me when we hired these guys (consultants) whether we'd be this far along, I would have never believed it. There was too much diversity, too much animosity."

The plan was described yesterday as a north-side "gateway to UK and to Lexington" by the consultant

who helped develop it. The farm is bounded by Interstates 64-75, Newtown Pike and Georgetown Road.

The land bordering Newtown Pike would have a center for continuing education, research facilities and a green belt.

"It still should remember its heritage," said Myron Curzan, president of MPC & Associates, the consulting firm hired by UK. "It should make an agricultural statement."

Still, the most crucial feature of the plan is commercial, MPC said in a summary of its study. It urged UK to act fast because of "the prospect of . . . mall development at a competing site."

A regional mall also has been proposed for part of Hamburg Place, the horse farm owned by Preston and Anita Madden. That mall would be on the east side, at the new I-75 interchange with Man o' War Boulevard.

The Madden family already has chosen a developer.

Both locations have been approved by the Comprehensive Plan Update Committee. The local planning commission has approved a modified plan for a mall at Hamburg Place.

The two groups of developers interested in the Coldstream mall have said that a new I-64-75 interchange would have to be built at Georgetown Road, Blanton said.

Homart and Crown American Corp., in a joint venture, and Glimcher Co. are the two groups interested in developing the mall, the MPC report said.

Based on preliminary talks with the state and federal departments of transportation, Blanton said he was optimistic about the interchange.

Another hurdle is that the agriculture college must find a new home for the Coldstream research farms.

LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 22, 1988

Trustees of university appoint agriculture dean, vice presidents

Herald-Leader staff report

University of Kentucky trustees made a flurry of appointments yesterday, including several vice presidents and an agriculture dean.

John Diana, associate dean for research and basic sciences in the UK College of Medicine, was named director of the UK Tobacco and Health Research Institute.

As expected, C. Oran Little, vice chancellor for research and director of the Experiment Station at Louisi-

ana State University, was named dean of the College of Agriculture.

Wimberly Royster, UK vice chancellor for research and dean of the graduate school, was named to the new position of vice president for research and graduate studies.

Community college Chancellor Charles Wethington's title was changed to reflect expanded duties. His new title is chancellor of the community college system and university relations.

The job of vice president for university relations and director of development was abolished. Ray Hornback, who had held the job, recently resigned.

Part of his duties will be assumed by development director Terry Mobley, who will become associate vice president for alumni and development.

Eugene R. Williams was appointed vice president for information systems. He has been acting vice president since August.

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June 24, 1988

MSU Clip Sheet

A sampling of recent articles of interest to Morehead State University

THE COURIER-JOURNAL, FRIDAY, JUNE 24, 1988

JUN 27 1988

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Legislators plan their own meetings around state to work on education

By CAROL MARIE CROPPER
Staff Writer

FRANKFORT, Ky. — Legislators are planning their own meetings around the state to gather information on improving Kentucky schools.

A five-member committee — appointed after a judge ruled last month that Kentucky's system of financing schools is unconstitutional — said earlier that it would visit five cities in July.

Legislative leaders last week decided to start their interim education committee meetings early — probably next month — to look at education.

Sen. Nelson Allen, chairman of the Senate Education Committee, said yesterday that most, if not all, of those committee meetings will be held in schools across the state. As many as 35 school districts could be visited by the fall of 1989, he said.

"Rather than sitting on our hands, we thought we might go ahead and see what Kentuckians want" before the 1990 legislative session, Allen



ALLEN: 'I want to show we have some malfunctioning school management.'

for education.

Allen said that, while he agrees the state's poor districts need more money, more state control also would be required to make sure the new dollars are wisely spent.

"He (Corns) said we have some educationally malnourished children," Allen said. "I want to show we have some malfunctioning school management."

said.

He said the effort is not an attempt to upstage the committee appointed by Franklin Circuit Judge Ray Corns.

Legislative leaders have pledged to appeal Corns' ruling, which if it stands could have major impact on the way Kentucky pays

School districts that levy low taxes, that use education dollars to employ an army of cooks and that have little respect for the importance of education are part of the problem, Allen said.

The public and local legislators will be invited to speak before the committee, Allen said. But entrenched education interest groups — like the Kentucky School Boards Association and the Kentucky Education Association — will not be, he said.

The Legislative Research Commission would have to approve any meetings out of Frankfort and is expected to take up the issue today, Senate President Pro Tem John "Eck" Rose said.

Rose said such meetings could provide public input and focus attention on education in different areas of the state.

Kern Alexander, departing president of Western Kentucky University and chairman of Corns' committee, could not be reached yesterday for comment.

LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY., FRIDAY, JUNE 24, 1988

Governor will wait to replace regents

BOWLING GREEN — Gov. Wallace Wilkinson will wait until Western Kentucky University's board of regents has selected a new president before replacing members of the board.

Wilkinson said Tuesday night that "I am not going to bother the members of this board until after they have made their decision about who the president of the university ought to be. I do not want to be accused of interfering in the presidential search at Western."

The board is seeking a replacement for departing Western President Kern Alexander.

A law passed this year allows Wilkinson to appoint four regents after July 15.

MSU Clip Sheet

A sampling of recent articles of interest to Morehead State University

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LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY., THURSDAY, JUNE 23, 1988

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UK's numbers tell the tale: Salary gap puts university on course for a disaster

The graph tells the story: In the past few years, faculty salaries at the University of Kentucky have fallen woefully behind those paid by competing institutions.

And the trend will accelerate next year, when faculty salaries outside the university's medical school will go up by an average of 2 percent. That will leave UK's average salary more than \$5,000 behind those at 11 comparable institutions in neighboring states.

This is a prescription for disaster at the state's most important university.

UK President David Roselle has done a good job of holding the institution together in tight times. He has pulled money from athletics funds and has found other ways of freeing up additional dollars for essentials.

But Roselle and his assistants can do only so much with the budgetary equivalents of baling wire and duct tape. The university

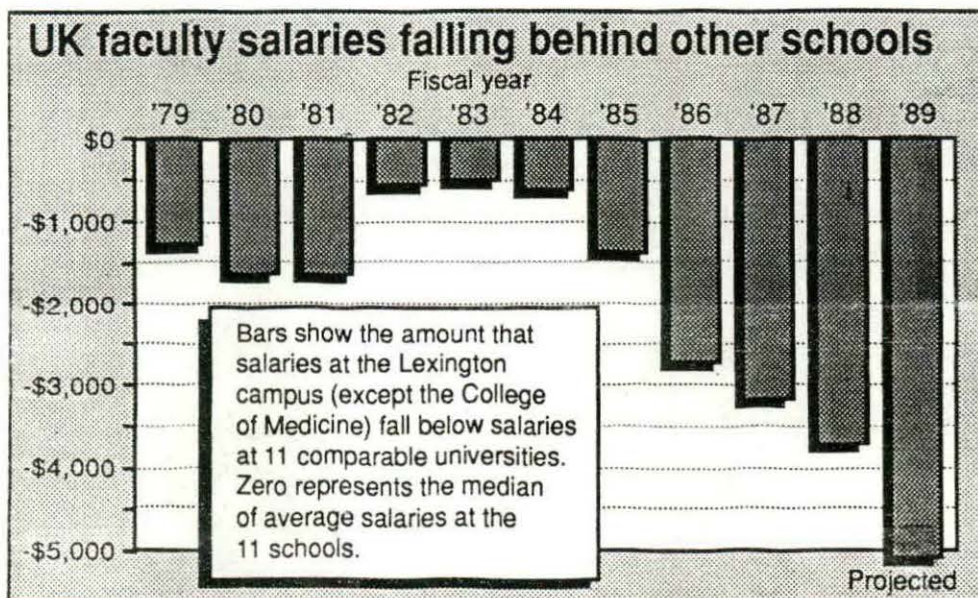
is already having trouble keeping talented faculty members. As this salary trend continues, that trouble seems likely to grow into a crisis.

Faculty is the heart of any university. It's impossible to have a fine university without a fine faculty. If this trend continues, Roselle will have little chance of molding the university into the kind of institution the state needs.

The state needs a first-rate UK if it is to achieve the kind of long-term economic development that Gov. Wallace Wilkinson wants to bring to Kentucky. More state money — which, yes, means a state tax increase — is the only way to provide what UK and the state need.

Yet the governor remains opposed to a tax increase. It's unclear that he has yet moved away from the hostile attitude toward the university system that he showed during the 1988 legislature.

What will it take to convince the governor that UK's future is in danger?



Baptist seminary plans \$13 million student center

By LARRY BLEIBERG
Staff Writer

The Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, long dedicated to the spiritual well-being of its students, has turned its attention to their physical and social needs as well.

Seminary officials announced plans yesterday for a \$13.8 million student center to be built in the middle of the school's campus in Louisville.

The expansion will be the largest since the seminary moved to its Lexington Road location in 1928.

About \$11 million has already been raised for the new Campus Center Complex, which is scheduled for completion in the spring of 1990. Alumni and Louisville-area businesses and residents will be asked to help make up the difference.

Wayne Dehoney, senior professor at the seminary and chairman of the fund-raising campaign — "Commitment '90" — talked yesterday about the seminary's significance to Louisville.

He said, for example, that a recent survey showed that the seminary generates nearly \$25 million for the local economy annually.

"This is not just a religious training center, this is one of your major industries here," Dehoney said.

The proposed 100,000-square-foot campus complex will provide a badly needed social center for the seminary's 3,200 students, officials said.

The three buildings that will make up the new complex will be

erected on the east side of the campus quadrangle. The design will be of the Georgian architecture featured in other campus buildings.

Features of the proposed center include a gymnasium, swimming pool, cafeteria, conference center, medical clinic, "wellness center," running track, racquetball courts, bookstore, and post office.

There also will be banquet facilities to seat 1,800. Currently, the only food service available on campus is a cafeteria that seats about 150.

In addition, the center also will have a child-care center, a tot pool and an art lounge for use by students and the more than 7,000 spouses and children who also are part of the seminary community.

The center's facilities also will be made available to the approximately 200 students who attend the Louisville Presbyterian Theological Seminary nearby.

Southern Baptist Seminary President Roy Honeycutt said the center also will have lockers for off-campus students, who now must "live out of their car trunk" during the day. He said the lounge in the new center will be an improvement over the current one, which consists of one long room with about a dozen couches and chairs.

Although they expect to have graduated by the time the new center opens, some students yesterday

were pleased by the school's plans.

"There's no place you can go now to relax and recover from class," said Marc Jolley, a doctoral student who has attended the seminary for the last 6½ years. He said he believes the new center will help create greater camaraderie among students because it will give them a place to gather and socialize informally.

Jolley said, however, that there are a few students who believe the seminary could do better things with its money than to spend it on lavish facilities.

Albert Mohler, the director of the campaign and assistant to the president, said \$7.5 million of the money already raised for the project came from corporations, foundations and supporters nationwide. An additional \$2.8 million came from the Southern Baptist Convention's capital budget.

Local contributions include \$1.25 million from the Gheens Foundation, \$250,000 from the J. Graham Brown Foundation and \$100,000 from The V. V. Cooke Foundation.

Jefferson County Judge-Executive Harvey Sloane and Herbert Waller, retired rabbi of The Temple and a Southern Baptist Theological Seminary graduate, are co-chairmen of the campaign.

Site preparation for the center will begin this summer, and the seminary hopes to have a groundbreaking this fall.

LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY., THURSDAY, JUNE 23, 1988

THE COURIER-JOURNAL, THURSDAY, JUNE 23, 1988

Governor delays WKU regent changes

BOWLING GREEN, Ky. — Gov. Wallace Wilkinson will not replace members of Western Kentucky University's board of regents until after they choose a replacement for departing WKU President Kern Alexander.

Wilkinson said Tuesday night that "I am not going to bother the members of this board until after they have made their decision about who the president of the university ought to be. I do not want to be accused of interfering in the presidential search at Western."

A law passed this year allows him to appoint four regents after July 15.

Wilkinson also announced that he had appointed Bowling Green attorney and former Western regent Joe Bill Campbell to the state Council on Higher Education. Campbell replaces Pat Kafoglis.

Former regent at WKU named to education council

Herald-Leader staff report

FRANKFORT — Gov. Wallace Wilkinson has appointed Joe Bill Campbell, a Bowling Green lawyer and former Western Kentucky University regent, to the Council on Higher Education.

Campbell, 45, replaces Pat Kafoglis of Bowling Green.

Campbell was an early supporter of Wilkinson in his bid for the Democratic nomination for governor. In 1979, he managed John Y. Brown Jr.'s campaign in Bowling Green.

Campbell, who was recently named outstanding lawyer of the year by the Kentucky Bar Association, is representing University of

Kentucky Assistant Coach Dwan Casey in the investigation of possible basketball recruiting irregularities at the University of Kentucky.

He graduated from Western and the UK law school. Campbell described himself as "a big proponent of higher education."

"It's my belief that higher education and education in general hold the key to the future of this state. ... We have to be very resourceful in managing the funds we have."

Mrs. Kafoglis is the wife of state Sen. Nick Kafoglis, D-Bowling Green, who during the last legislative session questioned Wilkinson's proposals for education spending.

MSU Clip Sheet

A sampling of recent articles of interest to Morehead State University

LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY., SUNDAY, JUNE 26, 1988

After 1 year Roselle wins high marks

But UK president, others say
rough times aren't over yet

By Jamie Lucke

Herald-Leader education writer

As his first year as University of Kentucky president ends, David Roselle has emerged stronger than ever from several crises.

But the challenges looming allow him little room for savoring the accomplishments.

Roselle, whose second year at UK begins Friday, confronts:

- A budget with almost no breathing room.

- Faculty members ready to bolt for better pay.

- A simmering basketball scandal.

- A university that some say needs an identity.

- And a governor who is demanding more accountability from higher education and who will have the chance to replace four of UK's 20 board members in one swoop by next month.

"It's a very difficult time for the university," said Robert Sexton, executive director of the Prichard Committee for Academic Excellence.

"It's a time with a lot of potential, too. For many years . . . the university has been teetering on the edge between second-class status and leaping forward, and it hasn't taken that leap lately."

Roselle, 48, remains upbeat about UK's future.

"I think that Kentucky is going to respond with better schools and universities" in the long term, he said.

"Kentuckians are highly educable as opposed to educated. I think there's a general understanding coming across to people that

they must become educated. The old way, 'Let's quit high school and get a job in the mines,' doesn't work. And I think people know that.

"That accounts for the growth in the community colleges and the fact that all the schools in the state have record enrollments. People are taking advantage of educational opportunities more than they used to."



Photo by Tim Sharp

David Roselle is optimistic about UK's future.

Bomb of the week

Roselle's first year was rough, by all accounts.

"He had the unfortunate timing to come in when we were worse off than we've ever been before," said Rep. Joe Clarke, D-Danville, chairman of the House Appropriations and Revenue Committee. "Our budget situation was so bad, he got a baptism under fire."

Then came the basketball investigation.

"I think he handled it all beautifully," Clarke said.

Said UK political science professor William Lyons: "There was a period in the spring when we were sort of operating on the bomb-of-the-week plan."

The fallout is still thick from two bombs that exploded on Roselle three days apart in April. UK trustee A.B. "Happy" Chandler, 89, made a racist remark about the African nation of Zimbabwe at a subcommittee meeting. Championed by Gov. Wallace Wilkinson, Chandler apologized and kept his board seat, but the controversy embarrassed UK nationally.

Then there were reports that \$1,000 was found in a package sent from UK by assistant coach Dwane Casey to the father of basketball recruit Chris Mills in Los Angeles.

It took the public almost a week longer than Roselle to learn, via the Los Angeles Daily News, of the alleged payment, which would have violated National Collegiate Athletic Association rules.

"That was a load to carry," Roselle said.

He generally gets good marks for his handling of the Chandler situation even from those who demanded Chandler's resignation.

"Dr. Roselle doesn't have power to replace board members and he has to live with that board no matter what happens," said Cyndi Weaver, the former UK student government president who pushed for Chandler's resignation. "Yet he seemed to sympathize strongly with students. He never tried to justify Chandler's remarks in terms of his age or say, 'I know he's not a racist.' He said I know how you feel and we need to turn this into something positive."

"And then he was true to his word."

Roselle pushed through a \$200,000 package of minority hiring incentives and graduate fellowships.

Basketball case

The basketball case remains a big question mark.

Roselle appointed former judge James Park Jr. of Lexington to conduct an independent investigation. Roselle has kept his distance from the investigation and declined

to speculate on what action he will take if the allegation proves valid. UK agreed to let Roselle be interviewed on condition that there be no questions about the investigation.

But Roselle talked briefly about sports at UK. If he is intimidated by UK basketball's clout, it doesn't show.

"I know something about the tradition of Kentucky basketball." With that tradition, UK doesn't need to buy athletes, Roselle said. "I trust and hope that has been how the program has been run."

"Kentuckians like athletics. There's no doubt about that. They want to compete and . . . win, but they want to win by the rules."

The basketball program also is drawing scrutiny because it had recruited two high school stars, Sean Woods and Shawn Kemp, who are now academically ineligible to play in college. "That's a difficult situation because . . . you solve a lot of your retention problems at the point of admission," Roselle said. UK athletes graduate at an above-average rate.

Few observers are willing to speculate on the outcome of the Chris Mills case. But once the facts are in, the spotlight will be on Roselle since changes in the athletic department would hinge on his recommendations.

If solid evidence of wrongdoing — or clear evidence to the contrary — is established, Roselle will be on firm ground as he responds. But if the facts are gray, rather than black and white, Roselle could find himself on a tightrope.

"That's when it gets really tricky depending on what battle he wants to fight," Sexton said. "The university's reputation has suffered and his primary goal has to be maintaining that reputation. . . ."

"If it turns out something was done, he has to respond in a forceful way to keep the university alive as an educational institution. . . . That would not be a popular step. But now it's all very speculative."

Rep. Jerry Lundergan, D-Lexington, said: "Politically speaking, I wouldn't take on the University of Kentucky basketball program. But if there's something being done illegally or wrong over there, if he takes action on it, then I think the people will support him. To tinker without substance would be a dangerous thing to do."

Salary problem

The major crisis at UK, Roselle said, is the need for money to increase faculty salaries and improve research and teaching.

UK needed to give 10 percent pay raises to stay competitive, he says. Instead, raises will average 2 percent.

(CONT'D)

Roselle

From Page One

Roselle has sung the same tune since arriving, and the chorus will continue during his second year.

"He's going to have to be very resourceful, and he's going to have to raise a lot more money from the private sector," said Robert Bell, chairman of the Kentucky Advocates for Higher Education.

During the next year, UK is expected to launch its first capital campaign, in contrast to the past approach of raising money for specific causes.

And Roselle is proud that UK's income from outside grants is expected to be up 15 percent from last year. UK raised \$48.6 million in grants last year compared with \$51.5 million the first 11 months of this year.

But Roselle said private money "is the margin of excellence," not a substitute for state support.

"It's unrealistic to think the university can raise from the public a substantial portion of its operating dollar," he said.

After one year, Roselle received his highest marks for successfully reaching out to the public and state officials. He has traveled to every corner of Kentucky, speaking and listening.

Almost a year ago, he made Charles Wethington, his closest rival for the top job at UK, the university's chief political lobbyist. It was a move that paid off. Wethington, the community college chancellor, knew the legislature inside and out, and he and Wilkinson, both from Casey County, were friends.

A year ago, the main doubts voiced about Roselle concerned how he would fare in the tricky currents of Kentucky politics. No one seems to have such doubts anymore, including Roselle.

Higher education emerged a relative winner in the last General Assembly. But even winners came away from the table hungry in the state's new budget.

Purpose at UK

Even if the state revenue picture would become rosy overnight — and it won't — Roselle will be under more pressure to show that UK's appropriation — \$238 million this year — is being spent efficiently. Like former Gov. John Y. Brown Jr., Wilkinson is frustrated by the difficulty of getting a clear picture of how universities spend state money.

The relationship between the governor and the state's college presidents grew testy during the legislature. Roselle said his relationship with Wilkinson now seems to be fine.

Now that he has his feet on the ground, Roselle can expect to face more questions from the Council on Higher Education.

Michael Harreld, chairman of the council, said that UK "needs to be more focused."

The University of Louisville is frequently mentioned as an institution that has succeeded by concentrating resources in engineering.

Harreld said UK couldn't continue "trying to be all things to all people in an era of finite resources. In my judgment that's not good stewardship."

So far, Harreld said, Roselle seemed "surprised and frustrated" by the oversight exercised by the council, a board of non-educators.

"The time will ultimately come when there has to be a prioritization of what the university is about, and I'm confident that Dr. Roselle will present that vision at the appropriate time," Harreld said.

Said Roselle: "It isn't very realistic to criticize the University of Kentucky for having a broad program. It's a state university and also a land grant university. The program has to be very broad. That doesn't mean you can't have truly excellent departments."

He said his priorities called for first trying "hard to build programs that are vital to the state's economy" then "programs that are really excellent."

UK "has a fairly carefully defined mission. This last budget cycle there was a lot of shrinking in certain programs and expansion in other programs."

Often academic excellence can be traced to a leader "who decided (a department) was going to be first-rate (then) forced the issue," he said.

"My intention is to force that same issue for the whole place."

Roselle said he hoped that five years from now, people would identify four areas where UK made strides under his leadership:

- Agriculture, "because it's so clearly connected to the economy."

- Engineering, because the state's economy "needs a more technological base."

- Medicine, because "we need to continue to push medical care for the Commonwealth of Kentucky."

- Fine arts, because "we want Lexington to continue to improve as a place to live ... and a good performing arts program is awfully important" to that.

Making it go

UK will feel the effects of the deteriorating salary base more next year than this year because the news about the low raises came late in the "recruiting year for academic positions," Lyons said.

But Roselle may be able to retain talented faculty next year, despite the salaries, because "it's clear he's recognized the dramatic need for a better working environment," said UK Arts and Sciences Dean Michael Baer.

Roselle's first budget, which takes effect Friday, raises spending on academic operations. It trims \$500,000 from the central administration. It also contains \$1 million for \$2,500 merit grants to 20 percent of the main campus faculty.

But many faculty members think even more money should be transferred from administration to teaching and scholarly work, said Joann Rogers, immediate past president of the UK branch of the American Association of University Professors.

The grant program — which will pass over 80 percent of the faculty — could be divisive, she said. "I'm nervous about starting a star system."

But she credits Roselle for doing

"a great deal to keep morale high despite the deplorable budget situation."

Roselle's energy and friendliness have won him widespread affection and respect. "I'm very impressed with his accessibility and his pleasant and open manner," Rogers said.

The trustees "couldn't be more pleased" with Roselle, said board chairman Robert McCowan. They increased his \$120,000 salary last week by \$2,000 — less than the 2 percent campus average.

But Roselle could lose some support on the board, depending on Wilkinson's appointees. By mid-July, the terms of four trustees will expire.

Some people are already concerned about how long Roselle will stay.

Lundergan — who described Roselle's first year as a big success — said he wondered whether "Kentucky can keep such a high-tech person ... for very long because I'm sure other people will be trying to grasp him."

Roselle conceded that the budget and other crises "take a toll." But he's not ready to bail out.

"I've made a pretty big commitment to making this place go. I hope we can do it."

Legislators to boycott judge's committee

Corns' education panel out of line, leaders say

By Mary Ann Roser
Herald-Leader education writer

FRANKFORT — Issuing their most stinging criticism yet, legislative leaders pledged yesterday to boycott a judge's committee and lead the charge to improve public schools.

The leaders said they considered it unconstitutional for Franklin Circuit Judge Ray Corns to base a final ruling in a school funding suit on his committee's recommendations.

Corns ruled May 31 that Kentucky's school funding system was unconstitutional in a suit filed by 66 school districts against legislative leaders, the governor and others. Corns then appointed a five-member panel to devise remedies to the problem.

The committee, which has barely begun its work, has been more controversial than the ruling.

The legislature's top leaders — House Speaker Donald Blandford, D-Philpot, and Senate President Pro Tem John "Eck" Rose, D-Winchester — said yesterday that they agreed with Corns that Kentucky schools need more money. But they called his ruling vague and lashed out at the committee.

"This is a serious matter as it relates to the separation of powers," Rose said. "... I have no problem if this judge wants to rule that each child in Kentucky must receive the same amount of money.

"I just have a problem with me, as a legislator and as a defendant, appearing before that committee — again to advise a committee that's going to advise a judge that's going to advise me."

He and Blandford urged other lawmakers not to meet with the panel. That would give "our stamp of approval and add credibility" to it, they said in a joint statement.

Corns said last week that the committee was an attempt on his part to be responsible. Merely ruling that schools are unconstitutional, and then telling the legislature to fix it, would not be fair, he said.

Corns will make a final order in October, after the panel reports.

Rose and Blandford said they did not intend to wait until then. Though they plan to appeal the ruling, they said the legislature should be prepared to tackle the issue, especially if Corns is upheld.

Yesterday, they and other leading lawmakers directed their interim joint committees on Education and Appropriations and Revenue to

study ramifications of the ruling.

The Education Committee was told to devise a plan for school improvement and to hold hearings across the state next month. The judge's committee also will conduct hearings in July.

Blandford said that was not an attempt to "steal the thunder" from Corns' committee. But he made it clear that coming up with a plan for education was up to the legislature, not the judge.

James Melton, a Frankfort educational consultant and vice chairman of Corns' committee, said he hoped both groups could work together and avoid controversy.

If legislative leaders choose not to meet with the committee, that is their prerogative, he said.

He praised lawmakers for their efforts to improve education and said it was unfortunate that some had taken the ruling as a criticism.

Blandford and Rose, who issued the joint statement at a meeting of the Legislative Research Commission, said the judge should let them alone to come up with the solutions.

They said that because the ruling was unclear, they were forced to draw their own conclusions.

For example, they interpreted the ruling to mean that two laws limiting property tax collections were unconstitutional: House Bill 1, passed in 1965 and called the Roll-back Law, and House Bill 44, passed in 1979.

Repealing those laws could result in "an unlimited rise in property taxation," the statement said.

The Appropriations Committee will study what would happen if the laws were repealed.

Rose and Blandford interpreted the judge's call for a "unitary" school system to mean that local districts be abolished and one giant, statewide district be set up.

The Education Committee was told to study how to do that.

Corns has said repeatedly he is not seeking a mega-school district. In an interview last week, he said that the word "unitary" referred to the need for a uniform funding system, not one school district.

He will specify what laws are unconstitutional in October.

Regardless of what Corns rules, Blandford and Rose said they did not think Kentuckians wanted their property taxes increased.

But, Rose said, "I do think that a majority of Kentuckians want to put more money into education if they think that the results are going to be positive."

Some options would be bringing the state's income tax code into compliance with the federal code and perhaps increasing the sales tax, he said.

At the same time, legislators have said the public must be assured more money is spent wisely.

The leaders asked the state auditor to do "spot audits" to determine to what extent mismanagement exists in public schools.

School ruling no threat to lawmakers, Wilkinson says

By AL CROSS
Staff Writer

FRANKFORT, Ky. — Legislative leaders are wrong to criticize the judge who has ruled Kentucky's school-finance system unconstitutional, Gov. Wallace Wilkinson said yesterday.

In an interview, Wilkinson responded to a statement read by Senate President Pro Tem John "Eck" Rose and adopted by the Legislative Research Commission at a special meeting Friday.

"Their attitude is wrong," Wilkinson said.

The statement said Franklin Circuit Judge Ray Corns had invaded "the realm reserved for the legislature" by appointing a committee to advise him on how the school-finance system could be made constitutional.

Rose's statement said Corns would be violating the constitution himself if he incorporated the committee's recommendations into a final judgment ordering the legislative and executive branches to enact a specific program.

Wilkinson called the statement unnecessary and wrong, and he said Corns is not trying to usurp the General Assembly's power.

"I think Judge Corns is simply saying what all of us recognize, that probably the method of funding for public elementary and secondary education in this commonwealth is unconstitutional. I think it is."

Wilkinson said the statement was largely the work of Rose, a fellow Democrat who often was the governor's chief public protagonist in the 1988 General Assembly.

"I don't think the legislature is doing anything," he said. "I think it's Eck Rose and some of the leadership of the LRC," which consists of Democratic and Republican legislative leaders.

Rose said in an interview that the statement came jointly from him and House Speaker Don Blandford, and he noted that none of the LRC members present voted against it.

Assistant President Pro Tem Charles Berger, the only other Senate Democratic leader at the meeting, said yesterday that he agreed with the statement but might have changed a word or a phrase.

Rose said the three Senate Democratic leaders who were not at the meeting agreed with the statement, though they might not have seen it. Some Republican leaders complained that they first saw the statement 15 minutes before the meeting, but they said they generally agreed with it.

Blandford could not be reached for comment.

House Democratic Whip Kenny Rapier said he "had input into the statement and I concur with what Don and Eck said."

Rose, Blandford, Wilkinson and other state officials are defendants in the lawsuit filed in Corns' court by 66 underfinanced school districts.

Rose said the statement was made to serve notice that he and Blandford would not appear at hearings of the committee, that other legislators shouldn't appear ei-

ther, and that legislative committees would begin examining education and tax issues raised by Corns' ruling.

Wilkinson said the statement reflected legislative leaders' preoccupation "with somebody always trying to interfere with their power that leads them, as far as I'm concerned, to some illogical conclusions, and I think that's precisely where they are with respect to Judge Corns' ruling."

"Every statement that I read from Eck Rose is one about usurpation of power and preserving independence. ... I don't know of anyone that's placed legislative independence either under attack or in question. I don't think anyone has attempted to and anyone has any desire to."

Some Senate leaders have said Wilkinson has threatened legislative independence by making campaign contributions to legislators through his political-action committee.

"I can't help what people in the Senate think about people having PACs," he said, noting that they have not criticized other political-action committees.

Told that senators might say he has more inherent power than

groups or other officials that have PACs, Wilkinson said, "I don't know that they think that, but if they do, they're wrong. I think they need to be concerned less about this preoccupation with power and concerned more with how to solve the problem."

Rose said, "We're trying to address the problems of the commonwealth and we're willing to cooperate with him in doing that. We're willing to cooperate with the judicial branch to do that."

"We don't think the judicial branch should be getting into the legislative branch, which is what the circuit court seems to be trying to do with the formation of the committee," Corns has said that is not his intent.

Rose continued: "We're not preoccupied with our power or with the governor's power or the judiciary's power. We simply are trying to fulfill our obligations as they relate to the constitutional responsibility we have."

House Democratic Floor Leader Greg Stumbo, perhaps the closest legislative leader to Wilkinson, took a somewhat different view.

He said Corns' actions raise the issue of the separation of powers, but "I don't think anybody knows what Judge Corns has in mind for this committee."

Stumbo, who was not at the meeting, said he did not have an opportunity to see the statement, but "I don't have any problem with what they did." However, he said the legislature, the governor and the judiciary should find a way to cooperate on the issue "without getting into a turf battle over who's kicking sand in somebody's sandbox."

LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY., MONDAY, JUNE 27, 1988

Fleming man is Southern Tree Farmer of the Year

Pete McNeill of Fleming County has been named Southern Tree Farmer of the Year and is one of five finalists for National Tree Farmer of the Year.

McNeill, who represents 16 Southern states, is the first Kentuckian to win the regional award sponsored by the American Forest Council. He has planted 100,000 trees on 995 acres near Hillsboro in the last three decades.

"I'm honored, of course,"

Update

McNeill said. "Still humbled and a little amazed."

In May, he was named Forest Conservationist of the Year by the League of Kentucky Sportsmen and Kentucky Wildlife Federation Foundation.

— Catherine Chriss

Economic development focus of FIVCO plans for ex-AOI building

By JIM ROBINSON
Independent News Writer

ASHLAND — Plans are under way to turn the former Ashland Oil Inc. headquarters into an economic-development center that could initially create as many as 500 new jobs and hundreds of others later, its organizers say.

The FIVCO Area Development District is sponsoring the \$2.17 million project to buy and renovate the 70,000-square-foot building at 14th Street and Winchester Avenue and fill it with a variety of training, research and business-development facilities. The deal also includes a parking lot across the street from the building.

The purpose of the center — to be named the Eastern Kentucky Research and Development Center — is to temper the cyclical nature of the local economy by reducing its dependence on the coal, steel and oil industries, said David Salisbury, FIVCO executive director.

Plans for the seven-story building are not firm yet, but they include a hotel- and motel-management training school, a cafeteria and a ballroom on the ground floor that could seat 600 people for dinner.

The second and third floors would house a technology-transfer center where business technology can be researched, developed and used to benefit local businesses. Morehead State University will offer graduate courses in the center, Salisbury said.

The Ashland Business Center — a small-business incubator now operating in the old Ashland Oil annex on Greenup Avenue — will be moved to the fourth, fifth and sixth floors, Salisbury said.

The seventh floor will be reserved for retired executives who want to pursue their own business interests and lend their expertise to business people in the rest of the building.

Three hundred to 500 hundred jobs will be created in the building, Salisbury said. Other jobs would be

created through spinoffs outside the center.

Financing for the center, which Salisbury hopes will open in the spring of 1989, will come from a variety of sources.

FIVCO has been invited to apply for a \$600,000 grant from the Economic Development Administration, according to Bob Hunter, the Kentucky EDA representative.

The EDA is an agency within the U.S. Department of Commerce that provides assistance to areas suffering from high unemployment. It issued an invitation to FIVCO after the local development organization submitted a preapplication for the money in November last year. FIVCO has until July 25 to formally apply for fiscal 1988 funds, Hunter said. It's more likely, however, that the grant will be made out of 1989 funds, he said.

FIVCO also has applied to the Appalachian Regional Commission for a \$411,000 grant. However, the \$5.25 million in 1988 ARC funds are already spoken for and FIVCO will probably have to wait until fiscal 1989 funds become available, according to Tom Craighead, who manages the ARC program in Kentucky. If the ARC gives FIVCO the money, the local organization won't get its hands on it until the summer of 1989 at the earliest, Craighead said.

The remaining \$1 million will come from local banks, of which \$800,000 has already been committed, according to G.B. Johnson Jr., former chairman of First American Bank and past president of FIVCO. Johnson, who called the proposed center "a model for economic development in eastern Kentucky," is orchestrating the financing for the project. Income from rent in the building will be used to pay back the banks.

"There are so many facets to be pulled together, and getting all those facets to merge together at

the same time is difficult," Johnson said.

The building will cost \$700,000, and the parking lot will cost \$225,000, Johnson said. The remaining \$1,245,000 will be spent to renovate the building.

A Kentucky corporation called Three Ashland Plaza owns the building, according to Boyd County property records. It bought the property for \$600,000 in April 1986 from Ashland Associates, a New York partnership.

First American owns the parking lot, records show. The bank bought the property from Three Ashland Plaza on March 31 for \$225,000.

Salisbury said FIVCO officials were to meet today to interview architectural consultants for the center.

Campus notebook

UK

A University of Kentucky professor of animal science was given the top award of the American Meat Science Association.

James D. Kemp, professor of animal science and coordinator of the university food science section, received the R.C. Pollock Award on June 15.

Kemp, a member of the UK faculty for 36 years, is known for his research on country ham. His research has benefited country ham producers in Kentucky and across the United States, said Virgil Hays, chairman of the UK animal science department. Kemp is a former faculty representative on the UK board of trustees and recently was named a fellow of the Institute of Food Technologists. He was instrumental in setting up the food science program at UK.

Graeme Fairweather, a professor of mathematics and engineering mechanics at UK, has been awarded a Fulbright-Hays Fellowship to conduct research at the University of Valladolid in Spain this fall.

Fairweather has been a member of the UK faculty since 1971 and is one of the primary developers of the Center for Computational Sciences.

UK's Martin School of Public Administration has again received support for its work with women and minority students.

The Martin School has received a \$32,000 Patricia Roberts Harris Title IX Fellowship, which is aimed at attracting more women and minorities into graduate programs.

Phillip Roeder, director of the Martin School, said the fellowship program is nationally competitive. About 40 institutions received the grant this year.

The U.S. Department of Education awards the fellowships to institutions on the basis of past records and recruitment efforts, Roeder said. The UK program has received the award for the last several years.

This year two fellowships of about \$8,000 each will be awarded to UK graduate students.

Joseph L. Fink III, professor of pharmacy at UK has been named Kentucky's Pharmacist of the Year.

The award was presented yesterday during the Kentucky Pharmacists Association's annual meeting.

Fink recently was appointed acting dean of admissions at UK.

A native of Tyrone, Pa., Fink has served as professor and assistant dean of the UK College of Pharmacy since 1981. He is a graduate of Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and Science and Georgetown University, where he received a law degree.

Fink is licensed to practice pharmacy in Kentucky and Pennsylvania and is a member of the Kentucky and Pennsylvania bar associations. He also serves as edi-

tor of Pharmacy Law Digest.

About 250 high school juniors and seniors from throughout the state will participate Monday through Wednesday in the annual Kentucky Youth Seminar at UK's E.S. Goodbarn. The seminar, which is sponsored by the Kentucky Council of Cooperatives and the UK College of Agriculture, focuses on the American private enterprise system.

Students participate in workshops on such topics as the stock market, banking, advertising and personal money management.

An awards banquet will be held at noon Wednesday in Blazer Hall.

Sarah Tabb Henry, assistant dean of the UK College of Home Economics, has been honored for demonstrated excellence in her field.

Ms. Henry received Phi Upsilon Omicron's Frances Morton Holbrook Alumni Award.

Phi Upsilon Omicron, a national home economics honor society, presents the award every two years to a qualified former member who has fulfilled personal and professional goals that promote the purposes of home economics.

Ms. Henry was nominated by UK's Iota Alumni chapter.

She has served on Phi Upsilon Omicron's National Educational Foundation Board and as adviser to the organization's UK collegiate chapter.

Ms. Henry received her degrees from UK and has been a secondary school teacher, curriculum specialist and supervisor.

High school students from across Kentucky will tour the UK campus, visit Frankfort and attend various leadership activities during the Institute of Future Agricultural Leaders starting today and continuing until Thursday. Lectures will be held in Room N12 of the Agriculture Science North Building.

Morehead State

The Kentucky Bicentennial Commission has selected John E. Kleber, a professor of history at Morehead State University, to edit a comprehensive encyclopedia of Kentucky.

The 1986 General Assembly created the bicentennial commission to plan events and projects to commemorate and celebrate the state's heritage. The commission called for publication of the annals as its major project.

Kleber, who came to Morehead State in 1968, edited the public papers of Gov. Lawrence Wetherby for the Kentucky Advisory Commission on Public Documents.

The Kentucky encyclopedia, expected to cost \$600,000, is expected to be a tool for researchers and will contain accounts of both well-known and little-known events and information about Kentucky and Kentuckians.

MSU Clip Sheet

A sampling of recent articles of interest to Morehead State University

LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY., TUESDAY, JUNE 28, 1988

Program at Berea targets black high school students

Herald-Leader staff report

A monthlong summer program at Berea College is encouraging nine black high school students from Kentucky to pursue college studies in science and mathematics.

Berea is one of 20 colleges nationwide that received grants from the General Telephone and Electronics Foundation to help prepare minority students to be scientists and engineers.

"We realize that few blacks are in science-related fields, and we want this program to spark the students' interest, to demonstrate that there are many professions open to them," said program director Betty Olinger.

"The program is designed for highly motivated students and we selected nine students out of 45 applicants," she said.

The students, who live on campus, take classes in mathematical problem solving and study skills.

In the laboratory, their studies

include such topics as insect classification, geology and principles of radioactive decay. They are using the college's planetarium and geology museum, as well as taking field trips to the J.B. Speed Museum in Louisville and the Cincinnati Science Museum.

They are being tutored by Berea College students and will be assigned a Berea graduate to provide advice and encouragement. The students and "alumni mentors" will attend weekend workshops during the school year, with black professionals in science-related careers taking part.

Students who complete the Science Focus program will return to Berea next summer to earn college credit for a mathematics or science course.

"Part of the objective ... is to track participants to the time of college entrance so that we can see how effective the program is on a long-range basis," Olinger said.

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LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY., TUESDAY, JUNE 28, 1988

State won't have budget shortfall over next 2 years, Wilkinson says

Herald-Leader staff report

Kentucky will not have a budget shortfall over the next two years because of the increased accuracy of revenue forecasting by Gov. Wallace Wilkinson's administration, the governor told a group of state budget directors yesterday.

Wilkinson told the National Association of State Budget Officers meeting, at Lexington's Radisson Plaza Hotel, that he was determined "we weren't going to do things the old way — spend, then budget."

"We have a very conservative revenue forecast," he said.

Defending his cutbacks in higher education, Wilkinson said he did not believe "in the automatic pilot

process of funding simply because the median average increase of institutions across the land is 20 percent, and we're below that."

He is "getting to the details" of how colleges and universities spend state dollars, Wilkinson said.

"Everything may be fine (in higher education spending), but I don't think so," he said.

Wilkinson also said he was proud he vetoed five budget items presented by the General Assembly.

He jokingly urged the budget directors, gathered for a three-day conference, to "spend as much as you can while you're here because your budgets are in better shape than ours."

THE COURIER-JOURNAL, TUESDAY, JUNE 28, 1988

Possible WKU regent openings debated

BOWLING GREEN, Ky. — Gov. Wallace Wilkinson's decision not to act on four potential openings on the Western Kentucky University Board of Regents may hurt the school's search for a president, the chairman of the Kentucky Council on Higher Education said.

"If I were a candidate for president, I wouldn't take the job without knowing who was going to be on the board," said council Chairman Michael Harreld.

Harreld said he has expressed his concern to Wilkinson.

Kern Alexander, who will leave Western to become distinguished professor of education at Virginia Tech, disagreed with Harreld, saying the uncertainty of four regents' terms would not discourage him if he were a candidate.

Regent Chairman Joe Iracane of Owensboro and Patsy Judd of Burkesville will enter the fifth year of their appointments June 30. Board members John Palmore of Frankfort and Danny Butler of Greensburg began serving the fifth year of their terms in March.

Their status is unclear because the Kentucky Supreme Court refused to rule on the constitutionality of six-year terms for university board members. A Franklin circuit judge had declared the regents' six-year terms unconstitutional and said the terms must be limited to four years.

During a visit to Western last week, Wilkinson said he will not appoint replacements until Alexander's successor is appointed.



Michael Harreld

Stutter stoppers

Computer helps youngsters speak up with confidence

By DIANNE APRILE
Staff Writer

A BOY OF 10 with a blond buzz-cut, sits cross-legged on the grass. It's his turn to perform, and he screws up his face in an expression that's 90 percent concentration, 10 percent mischief.

"Are you ready, Arvil?" asks the woman sitting in front of him.

He smiles nervously and nods. Then he takes a deep breath and goes for it.

"It is something you find in the woods . . .," he says in carefully measured cadence, speaking a bit more slowly and formally than normal but without stumbling or skipping a beat.

"And it has bumps, and it grows on vines."

When he finishes, he can't contain his pleasure. His smile is one of relief, pride, eagerness.

"Very good, Arvil! You used your monitored speech very well," says the woman.

She turns to two other boys, both 13, whose job is to figure out what Arvil is describing. But the boys look mystified.

So Arvil takes another breath, focuses intently on a patch of clover in front of him and supplies another hint:

"It is black," he says — perfectly, without a hitch.

But still no guesses. Arvil is really getting into this game now; he's bouncing with excitement. He hasn't only succeeded in stumping his pals, he has succeeded at speaking clearly, something that's been difficult for as long as he can remember.

He magnanimously offers the other boys one more clue:

"And you eat it."

A pause, and then somebody shouts: "It's BLACKBERRIES!"

Arvil nods his head and, with an expression that can only be described as triumphant, answers in his very best "monitored speech," "Yes, it is blackberries."

BELIEVE IT or not, Arvil Cardwell stutters. "A bully at my school used to call me 'Stutterbox,' but I popped him right in the nose, and he went all the way down the street and he never bothered me again after that," says the spunky fifth-grader who says he also was called "the computer whiz" at St. Polycarp School in Pleasure Ridge Park.

Arvil's computer skills have come in handy this summer. The clear, fluent speech he used in his guessing game was the result of hours of work with an Apple computer at the University of Louisville's Shelby Campus.

Arvil is one of three local youngsters taking part in an intensive, five-week, computer-aided "fluency" clinic for people who stutter.

This is the second summer the program — which costs participants \$1,000 for 30 hours of therapy — has been offered by U of L's division of audiology and speech pathology, part of the School of Medicine's surgery department.

The program, which is an alternative

to traditional speech therapy, teaches stutterers a new style of speaking by using diagrams on the computer monitor to show which speech patterns — or "microbehaviors" — contribute to their stuttering.

Arvil says he worked with speech therapists in the past, but he believes this new technique — called CAFET, for Computer-Aided Fluency Establishment Trainer, and pronounced café — works better and is definitely more fun.

His therapists in the U of L program say Arvil's success is partly due to his attitude.

"Sure, some people tease me," he explains slowly and clearly, "but some people laugh with me instead of at me. Some of my friends, they beat up the people who tease me who are bigger than I am."

But Arvil isn't interested in fighting off bullies for the rest of his life or depending on others to defend his honor.

Like his two classmates in the U of L summer program, he wants to become "fluent," the term used by professionals to describe normal speech.

Some adult stutterers are participating in the program, too, both at classes offered by U of L and at the Rehabilitation Center and Goodwill Industries of Southeastern Indiana in Clarksville.

For example, Jeff Staples, a 29-year-old carpenter, drives to U of L from Bullitt County twice a week to practice with the computer. Staples says he has been teased about stuttering most of his life and "got fed up with it."

With about nine months of CAFET therapy behind him, Staples had no trouble speaking fluently in an interview last week.

"I would tell anybody who thinks he might be interested that it really helps. When I first started coming here, I had a real hard time even talking on the telephone."

"I'd tell them it does takes a lot of time and patience and hard work, but head on in here and get started."

JUST HOW CAN a computer teach someone to speak fluently? It's similar to the computerized biofeedback methods for teaching people to relax. Such relaxation techniques provide the patient with an image on the computer screen of what happens when, for example, he modifies his breathing or relaxes the tension in his muscles.

Gradually, he learns to translate what he can do in front of the computer screen to real life.

The CAFET program was created at the Annandale Fluency Clinic in Falls Church, Va.

The microbehaviors illustrated in color by the computer are common ones among stutterers. For example, stutterers tend to pause often while speaking; they also tend to hold their breath and speak when their lungs are almost out of air. They often start speaking too loudly or too breathily.

The CAFET computer program beeps to show the stutterer when he engages in these habits and flashes a symbol to specify the type of mistake.

Gradually, users of CAFET learn to breathe more effectively and control the volume of their voices when they begin to speak. This is referred to as "monitored speech."

The guessing game on the lawn of U of L's Shelby Campus is one of the program's group activities that lets the boys practice what they are learning at the computer.

"It's not a cure," says Melissa Hancock, of U of L's audiology and speech pathology division, "but a management technique."

With 4 percent to 5 percent of the U.S. population suffering from stuttering for at least brief periods, new treatment techniques are welcomed by professionals like Hancock.

There's still debate over what causes stuttering: Some experts say that it's the result of cerebral damage; some say that it's learned; others believe that it's passed on genetically. One fact is clear, however: Stuttering affects three times as many boys as girls.

CAFET is an expensive way to treat stuttering. U of L paid \$4,000 for the computer program, the equipment that goes with it and a three-day training session in Virginia.

But CAFET also has a proved track record.

According to surveys conducted by the Annandale Fluency Clinic, 82 percent of their more than 100 former patients were speaking with normal volume and intonation six months after therapy ended. In fluency tests they averaged no more than three "dysfluencies" per minute when they were speaking at a rate of 175 to 250 syllables per minute. Two years after therapy, 92 percent of the surveyed patients met these criteria.

Nearly every patient interviewed also reported being pleased with his speech, according to clinic officials, and many said they seldom thought about stuttering anymore.

Although some patients experienced a recurrence of stuttering within the first six months after therapy, they were able to become fluent again after some "brush-up" sessions.

The program does require diligent practice on the part of the patient and long-term follow-up, according to its designers. It's not useful for children under 9.

Karen Steckol, director of speech-language pathology at U of L, says she hopes to set up a weekly support group for youngsters who've been through the program to provide them with an opportunity to practice in a non-threatening social setting.

The Clarksville rehab center offers such a group for adults.

(Cont'd)

THE BOYS TAKE their computer work seriously. They wouldn't be taking two days a week out of their summer vacations if they weren't dedicated to becoming fluent.

One day last week, Adam Cary, an eighth-grader at Stuart Middle School, took his position in front of the computer, looking eager to get on with the job.

He was wearing a tiny microphone on the collar of his shirt and a rubber-tubing belt strapped above his waist to monitor breathing.

The small room was silent. As Adam psyched himself up for the contest, classmate Aaron Puckett perched on a desk top, waiting his turn.

Adam hit the space bar on the keyboard to activate the screen, took a breath and watched as a trail of dashes curled its way up the screen, charting the breath he had just inhaled; then the trail fell downward as he started to exhale.

When he began speaking — an intentionally drawn-out, exaggerated vowel sound — a bright-green block of color moved across the screen, charting the sound.

"Aaaaaaaaaa," Adam said.

"Beep!" the computer answered, alerting him to a mistake. Simultaneously, a small green-and-white symbol flashed, indicating that he had begun speaking too soon.

On the screen Adam could see a pair of parallel bars resembling a goal post. To avoid being beeped, he had to begin speaking while the curve representing his exhalation was somewhere between those posts — that is, after about 10 percent of his air had been exhaled. Researchers have found that permitting this amount of air — no more, no less — to flow out before starting to talk is associated with greater fluency.

Adam saw what he did wrong, shrugged and started again.

"Relax. You're doing OK," said the therapist sitting beside him.

He tapped the bar and tried again: "Aaaaaaaaaa."

"Beep!"

This time, a different green symbol showed up, telling him he was speaking too softly. Stutterers often use an inappropriately breathy voice as a "crutch" in an effort to avoid another common micro-behavior, an abrupt start.

Adam closed his eyes and took another breath: "Aaaaaaaaaa."

No beep this time! The therapist smiled her approval. Adam looked relieved. Then, without skipping a beat, he sounded out the next vowel, working toward his goal of 10 "beepless" vowel sounds in a row.

Fifty-four steps, each involving a different skill, must be mastered in the program.

Gradually, the patient works up from speaking single vowel sounds to mastering phrases and questions.

The designers of the CAFET program believe that children, particularly adolescents, find it easier to work on their stuttering with a computer because they see it as an "impartial judge." This also makes it easier for patient and therapist to form a trusting, cooperative relationship, they say.

They cite other advantages, as well. Since computers offer visual signals, they reduce the patient's dependency on auditory skills, which sometimes are impaired in stutterers. Computer-aided therapy can also help patients avoid associating fluent speech exclusively with their speech therapist. That makes it easier for the patient to transfer his new skills to situations outside the therapy room.

"It's helping me already," says Arvil Cardwell. "I practice it at home over the weekend."

MSU Clip Sheet

A sampling of recent articles of interest to Morehead State University

THE COURIER-JOURNAL, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 29, 1988

Industry leaders to study ways to improve state education

By CAROL MARIE CROPPER
Staff Writer

LEXINGTON, Ky. — After listening to the governor and then legislators yesterday, Kentucky industry leaders decided to do their own study on what is needed to improve education in the state.

It was business that shouldered tax increases to pay for educational programs in 1985 and 1986, S. Rayburn Watkins, secretary of the Associated Industries of Kentucky, said at a meeting of the group's board of directors in Lexington.

But, he said, the state didn't live up to its end of the bargain by raising other revenue to continue those programs.

"In general, my feeling is we didn't see any great improvement in education for the money spent," said H. Gary Satterwhite, chairman of the group's board.

"I think that industry in Kentucky would be willing to help fund improvements in education if it could be assured that that money was not going to go to hire bus drivers and not going to go to hire janitors and not going to go to hire superintendents' relatives," he said. But, Satterwhite added, business would not want to shoulder the entire tax burden for improvement this time.

Associated Industries, a group of Kentucky industrial leaders, will appoint seven or eight of its board members to a task force that will make recommendations on ways to improve education, Watkins said.

Those guidelines should be ready before the next regular legislative session in 1990, he said.

Gov. Wallace Wilkinson told those meeting at the Campbell House Inn that the state needs structural changes that would come with his proposed program.

"We can put all the money in Fort Knox in it (the present system) and it will not improve," he said.

Wilkinson said his plan to measure school improvement, then pay bonuses to school

"... Industry in Kentucky would be willing to help fund improvements in education if it could be assured that that money was not going to go to hire bus drivers and ... janitors and ... superintendents' relatives."

H. Gary Satterwhite of Associated Industries of Kentucky

employees based on improvement at their school would provide a "yard stick" to measure progress.

While Wilkinson argued for the program he couldn't convince the legislature to pass earlier this year, three legislators came with their own agendas.

Senate President Pro Tem John "Eck" Rose again criticized Franklin Circuit Judge Ray Corns' recent ruling that Kentucky's school finance system is unconstitutional.

Rose and Sen. Michael R. Moloney argued the ruling could spell the end of two state laws that essentially stifled local property tax increases — the "rollback" law of 1965 and House Bill 44 of 1979.

While painting Corns' ruling as a boon to astronomical property tax increases, Moloney tried to drum up support for conformity to the federal income-tax code, further revision of Kentucky's income-tax system, and a one cent increase in the sales tax to raise more money.

"We've got problems in this state and I think everyone in this room knows it," he said.

Wilkinson earlier had bragged of finishing the year with a surplus but Moloney said that surplus came at the expense of \$150 million in mid-fiscal year budget cuts in such areas as education and human services.

Eliminating the effects of the "rollback" law and House Bill 44 would solve the state's funding crunch, Moloney said.

But, he asked the businessmen, "Do you really think you're going to get new industry to come to Kentucky with property taxes three times, four times higher than they are?"

Moloney called on industrial leaders to help provide leadership in addressing revenue needs.

"You hold the key," he told them. Rep. Kenny Rapiere, the Democratic whip, said, "We ask for your help. We ask for your input."

Lack of an educated work force will be "one of the biggest deterrents we have" to attracting industry, Rapiere said.

Governor says schools need restructuring

Wilkinson rebukes lawmakers for not passing education plan

By Jack Brammer
and John Winn Miller
Herald-Leader Frankfort bureau

Gov. Wallace Wilkinson yesterday rebuked the 1988 General Assembly for not passing his education program, saying that "nothing less than a complete restructuring" of the state's system is needed.

Wilkinson, speaking to the board of Associated Industries of Kentucky in Lexington, also pushed for:

- Adoption of his job-training certificate program, which died in this year's legislature.
- Creation of a statewide lottery.
- A constitutional amendment to allow him and other statewide officeholders to seek a second consecutive term.

Later in the day, the business group heard from several top legislators who have had a strained relationship with Wilkinson. They said lawmakers wanted to know how Wilkinson intended to pay for his education program.

"If the governor ... begins to talk about how he is going to pay for the programs he wants, then I am sure the legislature will go with him," said Sen. Michael R. Moloney, D-Lexington, chairman of the Senate Appropriations and Revenue Committee.

"If he continues to say, 'I want these new programs, and I'm sure somewhere I can find the money for it,' he can forget it for the next three years."

The programs could cost more than \$70 million a year.

On Wilkinson's fight for gubernatorial succession, Moloney said, "I don't care what was said this morning; in three years we're going to have a new governor."

Wilkinson has said he plans to call a special legislative session to consider his education program. It involves establishing 21 "benchmark" schools and giving teachers pay bonuses in schools that improve.

That the General Assembly did not pass his education program "was probably the most regrettable action of the last session," he said.

Teachers and school administrators who understand his ideas embrace them, he contended. "They're for it, and they buy it."

Money is the motivating factor for individual schools to promote student improvement under the Wilkinson plan, the governor said. Each school must be measured to determine the level of attainment of its students, Wilkinson said, and those that cannot make the grade will be taken over.

After each school is measured, it would be rewarded for improvements. Wilkinson said that once it was proved that improvement can be made, more money could be poured into education.

He tossed out the idea that school systems should consider doing away with substitute teachers and instead hire more teachers to help when classroom teachers have to be absent.

Education Secretary Jack Foster explained later that Wilkinson was not recommending that the idea become state policy.

"The governor is trying to get out the idea that school districts also should be looking for more creative ways to provide education," Foster said.

Wilkinson also told the business group that a job-training certificate program that was killed in the House last session would give people who have been unemployed for a long period the option of seeking a training program where they wanted and in the field they wanted.

To receive compensation for the training, the institution would have to place three out of four people in jobs. The cost of the program is \$3 million.

Moloney, one of three legislators to address the 20 people in attendance, took issue with Wilkinson's contention that his administration was "going to throw out the old way."

"Promising to cut taxes while paying for new programs ... is the old way," Moloney said. "We're going to have to face reality and say we're going to pay for what we're going to promise. That would be a drastic change in Kentucky."

"We going to have to do more than talk. We're going to have to lead."

Senate President Pro Tem John A. "Eck" Rose said, "It is time for all three branches of government fulfill their constitutional responsibilities and to work together to solve these problems that we have."

Rose, D-Winchester, has been critical of a recent decision by Franklin Circuit Judge Ray Corns to form a five-member panel to recommend ways to fund the state's poorer school districts. Rose said that courts should rule on the constitutionality of the state's funding methods and then allow the governor and legislature to propose solutions.

Wilkinson has said lawmakers should not be critical of the decision.

Rose said yesterday that the effect of the ruling was obvious. "We face a potential unrestricted rise in property taxes." He said he feared that Corns would rule unconstitutional laws that limit how much counties can raise property taxes.

House Majority Whip Kenny Rapier, D-Bardstown, in his speech, said the state needed to "seek a permanent answer to the cash shortage that has kept Kentucky hostage for so long."

Also yesterday, the governor said the state would end this fiscal year Thursday "with a very tiny surplus." He did not identify how much.

The board of Associated Industries of Kentucky, which has about 3,500 members, endorsed Wilkinson's school plan "as long as it includes accountability." It supported his move for succession for incumbent officers. It voted to stay neutral on a lottery, which voters will decide in November.

Two authors share Grawemeyer award

By LESLIE SCANLON
Staff Writer

Two Harvard University professors who have written a book encouraging public policy makers to study the lessons of history in order to make better decisions in today's world have been awarded the first University of Louisville Grawemeyer Award for Ideas Improving World Order.

The professors — Richard E. Neustadt and Ernest R. May, of the John F. Kennedy School of Government — won the \$150,000 prize for their 1986 book "Thinking in Time: The Uses of History for Decision-Makers."

The book explores decision-making tactics public officials used in situations ranging from the Great Depression to the 1962 Cuban missile crisis to the feared swine flu "epidemic" of 1976. It is an outgrowth, the authors say, of a Harvard University course called "Uses of History" that they have

taught since 1971.

According to Landis Jones, chairman of U of L's political science department, the winning book was chosen from among 60 nominations submitted from 10 nations.

The prize for "Ideas Improving World Order" was established this year by Charles Grawemeyer, the Louisville industrialist who has over the past several years instituted major international awards in three other areas of study: music composition, education and religion.

Grawemeyer said yesterday that the new award "really is a takeoff of the Nobel Peace Prize" — except that it honors single works instead of lifetime achievements.



Neustadt



May

"I thought the peace idea was so important that we ought to include it as one of our series," said Grawemeyer, a 1934 graduate of the Speed Scientific School. "The award is for a specific idea for improving peace, for improving world order.... The thought being that if we can emphasize this idea, hopefully someone in government, someone in a position of influence would pick it up and say, 'Look, there's a darn good idea; we ought to be making use of it,' and through making use of it relieve some world tension."

The 75-year-old Grawemeyer added that a fifth award — likely for work in psychology — is "on the drawing boards."

Neither Neustadt nor May could come to Louisville yesterday for the announcement of the award. But U of L President Donald Swain said both winners will come to the university sometime this fall to lecture about their book.

In a telephone interview from London yesterday, Neustadt, 69, said he hopes that publicity about the award might "stir a new wave of interest in the book, get it more widely read by not just people in general, but by people with decision-making responsibilities — and that's what we were most particularly interested in when we wrote it."

Neustadt said that he and May, who, is 59, "learned from our students," many of whom either had worked a decade or more in the public sector, or were senior officials who were just coming into major positions and had come to Harvard for specialized training.

In selecting the case studies for the book, Neustadt said he and May looked for a mixture of cases involving foreign and domestic policy and also a partisan mix, "so that we could draw Republican examples and Democratic examples, and avoid the sense that we were leaning in any of those directions."

In the preface to the book, the authors wrote that "we started the course in part because we sensed around us — in our classes, in the media, in Washington — a host of people who did not know any history to speak of and were unaware of suffering any lack, who thought the world was new and all its problems

fresh (all made since Hiroshima or Vietnam or Watergate or the latest election) and that decisions in the public realm required only reason or emotion, as preferred."

They continued: "Yet we also saw that despite themselves Washington decision-makers actually used history in their decisions, at least for advocacy or for comfort, whether they knew any or not."

The U of L political science department, with help from colleagues at 10 other colleges, narrowed the 60 nominations for the award to 12, which then were submitted to three experts in international relations. Those three — Edmund Gullion, retired dean of the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy at Tufts University; Samuel Huntington, director of Harvard's Center for International Affairs; and Sir Brian Urquhart, a retired undersecretary of the United Nations — cut the field to three, and recommended "Thinking in Time" as the winner.

A committee of U of L officials and community leaders, including Grawemeyer, examined the three works and concurred. The other two finalists were "After Hegemony: Cooperation and Discord in the World Political Economy," by Robert O. Keohane, also of Harvard; and "The Evolution of Cooperation," by Robert Axelrod of the University of Michigan.

Grawemeyer said that for him, the prevailing attraction of the winning book was that "this book was by far the most understandable for a layman."

Grawemeyer said the authors also "gave example after example" of decisions that, if people are willing to learn from them, "might avoid a lot of agony for this world."

MSU Clip Sheet

A sampling of recent articles of interest to Morehead State University

THE COURIER-JOURNAL, THURSDAY, JUNE 30, 1988

CAMDEN-CARROLL LIBRARY

Wilkinson disinclined to broaden education plan

By TOM LOFTUS
Staff Writer

FRANKFORT, Ky. — Gov. Wallace Wilkinson said yesterday he does not want to broaden his education-reform agenda to include specific additional programs, such as those calling for enhancing early childhood education.

During a wide-ranging news conference, the governor said his priority is to get the legislature to adopt measures rejected during the recent session. He said that legislation, which would award bonuses to faculty and staff at schools that improve, would establish a framework for all schools to improve within their own management plans.

"Over the years in education we've had this program or that program or another program," Wilkinson said. "What we are trying to do is not a program. What we are trying to establish is a framework in our schools for improvement."

The core of this framework is the establishment of a program to measure a school's improvement using many factors, including students' test scores and attendance rates. The main proposal Wilkinson has said he'll offer a special session would establish a commission to develop a fair "yardstick" for measuring improvement.

Some critics have suggested that Wilkinson expand his education agenda to include many other specific programs, such as early childhood education. During a regional conference of state budget officials in Lexington yesterday, an official from South Carolina explained that a school-reward program adopted there was part of a much broader effort to improve education.

Asked if such additional programs ought to be included in a broader package in Kentucky, Wilkinson stressed that under his "framework," each Kentucky school could manage itself and design its own methods for improving.

"If that school-based management team believes they ought to have three janitors then they can have three janitors. If they believe they need 19 janitors, they can have 19 janitors," Wilkinson said. "As long as that school is improving we don't care how many janitors they have, within reason. ...

"We're not in the program business."

Asked again if the state should not mandate additional programs to require schools to expand efforts in specific areas such as early childhood education, he said, "That's precisely what I'm saying."

But the governor quickly added that early childhood education is a concern and that certain minimum programs must be maintained in such specific areas.

"I'm saying I'm not in the business of advocating programs. I'm in the business of trying to establish a framework," he said.

The Kentucky School Boards Association, meanwhile, has decided to conduct a 10-month study to determine if political abuses are a problem in school districts.

A committee of at least 22 members will make recommendations to the state Board of Education and the General Assembly, David Keller, the association's executive director, said earlier this week.

The governor, who has pledged to call a special session for education, did not absolutely rule out adding agenda items besides his school-reward program and other programs that were defeated during the session that ended in April.

"I'm willing to do anything that will allow us to adopt a school-based management approach for restructuring schools and allow us to establish this formula to measure improvement in schools," he said.

Wilkinson repeated that once his program is adopted, he's willing to pump substantial additional money into education.

Although Wilkinson has previously said he would not rule out supporting higher taxes if that is what's needed for additional school funding, yesterday he said a tax increase would not be needed for his school-

reward program.

While setting it up would cost as much as \$80 million a year, he said, he believes the money could be found within the existing budget.

Legislators on the budget conference committee added about that much money to the budget for new buildings and other unimportant expenses, Wilkinson said.

Also yesterday, Wilkinson said he was not inclined to appeal a ruling by Franklin Circuit Judge Ray Corns, who said the state's method of financing schools is unconstitutional and discriminates against districts with low tax bases.

While he said he had not made a decision on appealing, Wilkinson said his initial reaction is not to fight a decision he agrees with.

Legislative leaders, who along with Wilkinson are defendants in the suit, have said they will appeal.

The governor acknowledged that in some cases wealthy schools might get the rewards while poorer schools might not. But he insisted that his own proposal for school rewards would not aggravate the inequities in school funding between rich and poor districts.

"A reward for improvement is absolutely equitable. ... It works equally as well with poor districts as it does rich, rural as it does urban, north as well as it does south."

LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY., THURSDAY, JUNE 30, 1988

Kentucky briefly

Western narrows list in search for president

Staff, wire reports

BOWLING GREEN — The list of candidates for the Western Kentucky University presidency was narrowed yesterday to 25 by the school's board of regents, officials said.

Board Chairman Joe Iracane said the regents would meet next Wednesday to trim the list to 10 to 15 names.

"We will meet with each personally," he said, adding that the field then would be narrowed to three to five candidates. "Any one of these could then be president of Western."

Iracane said he hoped the next president would be named by mid-August.

Western is seeking a replacement for Kern Alexander, who announced in April that he was leaving his post to assume a distinguished professorship at Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University.

More than 100 people were nominated or applied for his position at Western.

Incentives no cure-all for schools

Three states find reform takes more than bonus pay

By Mary Ann Roser
Herald-Leader education writer

If the experiences of three Southern states are any indication, Gov. Wallace Wilkinson has some painful lessons to learn about incentive pay for teachers and school reform.

Offering teachers more money in return for improved performance is not a panacea for making bad schools good, officials from South Carolina, Tennessee and Florida said yesterday.

They discussed incentive pay during a meeting of the National Association of State Budget Directors held in Lexington.

Moreover, it could be easier for more affluent schools — or teachers in such schools — to qualify for incentive rewards. That has been the case in South Carolina, which had to change its program to give the poorer schools an equal chance at the money, said Jim Casteel, supervisor of that state's \$4 million school reward program.

That is troubling news for Kentucky, where legislative leaders worry Wilkinson's incentive-pay program could worsen disparities in school funding.

Leaders are grappling with a recent court ruling that declared Kentucky's school finance system unconstitutional because it discriminates against poorer schools.

But Wilkinson sees his incentive program as a fair way to fix what's broken.

He wants the state to set standards and give bonus pay to educators in schools that improve. That will "restructure" schools and give educators greater authority to shape programs, Wilkinson has said.

Only then, with "school-based management," will Kentucky's schools be transformed, he said.

"School-based management" is one of the latest buzzwords in the nation's education reform movement. Even so, Kentucky's 1988 legislature rejected Wilkinson's plan. The governor has since pledged to call a special session later this year to get it enacted.

But General Assembly leaders say he faces an uphill battle.

And representatives from the other three Southern states made it clear yesterday that even if Wilkinson has his way, such programs are tricky to put in place.

Tennessee, South Carolina and Florida enacted their incentive programs partly in response to public demands that teacher salaries be tied to performance, rather than paying all teachers the same.

Kentucky also experimented with a "career ladder" plan aimed at rewarding the best teachers with higher pay, but it died because of a lack of support.

During the discussion yesterday, differences in the way the other states approached the issue and what Wilkinson has proposed were evident.

For example:

- In all three of the other states, incentive pay was just one entree in a comprehensive menu of education initiatives. Tennessee's career ladder was part of a sweeping education-improvement program championed by then-Gov. Lamar Alexander.

South Carolina is experimenting with a program that rewards teachers and already has one that gives extra money to meritorious schools for supplies and equipment. Both were small parts of larger programs, Casteel said.

Florida's "master teacher" program, part of a package of reforms, died recently after several tumultuous years. The state now has a \$10 million "merit school" program that gives money to schools that improve. Half of that money goes to the teachers, said Jeanne Diesen, an aide to Florida's governor.

By contrast, incentive pay is the centerpiece of Wilkinson's program, which includes one other item: the establishment of 21 "bench-mark" schools to experiment with innovative ways of teaching. Wilkinson has estimated that his incentive plan will cost \$70 million a year once it is in place.

He repeated at a news conference yesterday that he saw no need to expand his program, which he

called a "framework for improvement."

- South Carolina and Tennessee increased the sales tax in their states by 1 cent to pay for their education improvement programs.

Wilkinson said yesterday that he would not consider any taxes until his "framework" was put in place and schools were restructured.

- South Carolina and Florida tested their incentive programs in selected districts and now offer them statewide on a voluntary basis. Tennessee also wants to test a school-incentive program, which will work in conjunction with the career ladder, said George Malo, an official with Tennessee's career-ladder program.

Malo said he was watching Kentucky with interest to see how Wilkinson's program would fare.

Wilkinson says he's unlikely to appeal school-funds ruling

By Cindy Rugeley
and Jack Brammer
Herald-Leader Frankfort bureau

FRANKFORT — Gov. Wallace Wilkinson said yesterday that he was inclined not to appeal Franklin Circuit Judge Ray Corns' ruling that the state's system of financing schools is unconstitutional.

"I don't know yet. I'm inclined not to," Wilkinson said when asked if he would appeal. "My opinion is that when there is a judgment that you believe is correct, why appeal it?"

However, Wilkinson also said during a news conference that he did not think that two laws limiting increases in property taxes hampered the ability of school districts to raise money. That statement appears to be in conflict with a major part of Corns' ruling.

Wilkinson, when asked about the difference, said that Corns' ruling did not say that the two laws made it difficult for local districts.

"That was not part of the ruling. It wasn't part of the ruling at all," he said. "The only thing that Judge Corns said was the method we used to distribute the state's resources for education was unconstitutional."

On Page 15 of the 18-page ruling, Corns writes: "The General Assembly has created a school finance system that is substan-

tially dependent upon local resources, but the Rollback Law and HB 44 ... has as a practical matter so hampered the districts' taxing powers as to make it essentially impossible to better establish and maintain an effective system of Common Schools throughout the state."

House Bill 44, passed in 1979, and House Bill 1, passed in 1965, place limits on how much a county can increase property taxes, and establish procedures to roll back the tax rate.

Wilkinson, Senate President Pro Tem John A. "Eck" Rose and House Speaker Donald Blandford are named in the suit that was filed by 66 school districts.

Rose and Blandford have decided to appeal the case. The two said they agreed that poorer school districts needed more money, but they thought Corns overstepped legal boundaries in setting up a committee that will make recommendations to the judge on correcting the problems.

Rose said the judge should rule on the constitutionality of the funding method and the governor and legislature should propose solutions.

Both leaders said in a statement that Corns' final ruling could lead to substantially higher property taxes. Rose said that he preferred conforming to the federal tax code.